Missing Date

4 JULY 1870

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,583.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 4, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 15 0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 6th July 1870 at noon.

Leave	Bombay	July. 5	Leave	Madras	July. 15
„	Carwar	7	„	Pulicherry	18
„	Narrakal	9	„	Coconada	20
„	Tuticorin	10	„	Vizagapatam	21
„	Colombo	11	„	Bimlipatam	21
„	Galle	12	„	Gopalpore	22
„	Negapatam	14	„	False Point	23
	Arrive Calcutta			Arrive Calcutta	24

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

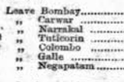
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 9th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	9	Leave Bussorah	29
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Mahomrah	29
„ Gwadur	14	„ Fao	29
„ Muscat	17		Aug.
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Bushire	2
„ Linga	20	„ Linga	4
„ Bushire	23	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	28	„ Muscat	8
„ Mahomerah	28	„ Gwadur	10
Arrive Bussorah	28	„ Kurrachee	13
		Arrive Bombay	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE first class Steamer H. A. BRIGHTMAN, 517 tons Register, will be despatched about the 12th July, and has accommodation for a few Passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned, who are prepared to register insurance on Cargo at 1½ per cent.

BLACKWELL & Co.

T. & J. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

[Liverpool via Suez Canal.]—

NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—The s. s. HISTORIAN can take few more Passengers, and will sail on the 8th.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. THOMAS and JAMES HARRISON'S S. S. ALHAMBRA will be despatched for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 15th of July.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Alhambra.

Bombay, 29th June 1870.

P.S.—The Alhambra had a number of Passengers on her passage out, who expressed themselves to Captain Moe as well satisfied with all the arrangements on board his Steamer.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa).

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, have been constructed in England with special regard to all the requirements of the Passenger Traffic from and to India.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £23	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £8
Suez	40	24	9
Port Said	40	24	9
Messina	48	30	13
Naples	50	32	15
Leghorn	53	36	15
Genoa	53	36	15

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about 8th July 1870.

The s.s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

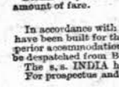
For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FRERE, ARMA DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate of freight, from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £ 25	2nd Class. £ 15	Deck. £ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rate of freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship PERUVIAN CONGRESS, from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

NARAINJEE & SORABJEE,
Agents for Captain of the Ship Peruvian Congress.

Bombay, 27th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne, & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£26	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class..... £13 | Second Class..... £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (NOT INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT):—First Class, £33; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.; and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via SUEZ CANAL, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Butchers Island and Coorn.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 8th November 1867.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. I. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1306 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUBATTINO PASSENGER LINE.

THE first class new built s. s. INDIA, 1800 tons, Captain Dodero, will sail for EUROPE, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 8TH JULY.

There is still room for a limited number of Passengers by the above Steamer at the rates advertised in another column. Passengers can also be booked to Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa at £56, 1st Class, or £37, 2nd Class, including Wines.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 4th July 1870.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, advertised to take place on the 30th ultimo, is POSTPONED to FRIDAY, 15th instant, at 12 noon.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—The LANDING and SHIPPING COMPANY of KURRACHEE (Limited).—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, advertised to take place on the 30th ultimo, is POSTPONED to FRIDAY, 15th instant, at 1 P.M.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTIFICATION by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, under Sections II. & III. of the Municipal Loan Bill.—It is hereby notified that the sum duly paid on FRIDAY, the 1st July, by the Collector to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the twelfth monthly instalment of the 15 Lac Loan, with interest, and also the sum of Rs. 1,000 being the twelfth monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
1st July 1870. Municipal Commissioner.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the finest English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS.

Agent, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE "ECONOMIST."—A large size Kitchen Range, complete with extra Hotwater Attachment.

J. NEUBERG.
Bombay.

THE "VICTORESS," Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, COOKING STOVE, complete with and without Copper Oblong Hot Water Attachment.

J. NEUBERG.
Bombay.

THE "MAGNOLIA" COOKING STOVE.

J. NEUBERG.
Bombay.

THE "VICTORESS," Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, COOKING STOVES, complete, with and without Brass Cock to Oval Boiler for Hot Water.

J. NEUBERG.
Bombay.

THE "QUEEN" HEATING STOVE is well suited for the Bedroom, the Nursery, or the Office. It has a moveable ornamental top, which when lifted off transforms it at once into a convenient COOKING STOVE, exposing the accommodation it affords for two Boilers or Kettles.

J. NEUBERG.
Bombay.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HEATING STOVE is also admirably constructed for the radiation of Heat with the smallest possible consumption of Coal, and has accommodation on the Top for one Boiler or Kettle.

J. NEUBERG,
Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE of CALCUTTA CHILLIES by PUBLIC AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, the 5th July at 3 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mooree Bazaar, No. 48, in the Godowns of Ramjee Hoorjee, by their order, the remaining Packages of CALCUTTA CHILLIES, per Historian, on account and risk of the first purchasers, viz.:—

On account and risk of Canjee Khodeedas—
15 Packages of dry Calcutta Chillies, out of 25 packages, per agreement.
On account and risk of Runchod Purshotum—
33 Packages of dry Calcutta Chillies, out of 65 packages, per agreement.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Customs Bonded Warehouse, in accordance with the Notices given in the "Government Gazette" of the 23rd and 30th June last, and in conformity with Sections LVI. and LVII. of Act VI. of 1863, on SATURDAY the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock noon:—Iron Hoops, Cement, Zinc Sheets, Glassware, Brandy, Gunas, Provision, Oilman's Stores, Toys, Walking Sticks, Musical Instrument, a Carriage, a Carpet, and other miscellaneous articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the Lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within three days from the day of sale.

H. E. JACOMB,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay Custom House, 4th July 1870.

NOTICE.—FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-12-0 (Rupee One, Annas Twelve, and Pies Nine) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 1-1-3 (Rupee One, Anna One, and Pies Three) per Share on the New Issue will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, and on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates, on applying for the Distribution.

J. A. J. SHAW,
Beramjee Naorosjee, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July 1870.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. ELMSTONE, WHITWELL, and COMPANY have THIS DAY authorized Mr. J. P. CORNFORTH, of No. 3 Hummum Street, to WIND-UP their BUSINESS in Bombay. Business Communications may be made to him and all monies owing to the firm may be paid to him.—Dated 1st July 1870.

THACKER & CHALK,
Solicitors for the said Messrs. Elmstone, Whitwell, & Co.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary week) .....Rs. 4
Brougham ditto ..... „ 5

Horse Fodder for Sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

MEASUREMENT OF PATENT BALES.—It is hereby notified, that the MEASUREMENT FEE on all PATENT BALES of COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, and other Produce, measured under the scheme of measurement recently adopted as an experiment by the Chamber of Commerce, will, on and after MONDAY next, the 4th July, be RAISED from ONE QUARTER ANNA to ONE HALF ANNA per BALE, during the monsoon months.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 29th June 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (in Liquidation) will be HELD at the Bank's Offices, on the top floor of the old Commissariat Building, corner of Bazar Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 18th day of July 1870, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

2nd. To determine the amount of compensation to be paid to the employés of the Bank for the loss of their employment.

3rd. To consider the desirability of releasing the remaining Contributories, who have made default in payment of Third Call on forfeited Shares of the Company.

4th. To declare a final Dividend, and

5th. To pass Resolutions declaring the affairs of the Bank fully wound up.

R. R. MODY,
Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy,
Hormuzjee Pestonjee Framjee, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY WILL BE HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business, viz.—

1. A Memorandum from the Under-Secretary to Government (General Department) No. 1137, dated 13th May 1870, forwarding Copy of a Government letter No. 1138, appointing Captain Hector Tulloch Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality.

2. To appoint Clerk to the Justices in the place of the late Mr. C. E. Stanger Leathes.

3. Such part of Government Resolution No. 17 C. W.—72, dated 31st March 1870, as relates to the subject of the Water Supply of Bombay, with a Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 27th June 1870.

DR. BLANEY will move—

"That the services of Dr. LUMSDAINE, in his capacity of Acting Health Officer of the City of Bombay, be considered."

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 1st July 1870.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 6th proximo, for the PURCHASE of the HULLS of H. M.'s Steam Vessels LORD ELPHINSTONE and EARL CANNING, with their Masts, Yards, Standing Rigging and Fixtures. The former Vessel built of iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 654 23/.00 tons, 150 horse power, 235 feet 6 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep; and the latter built of iron at Port Glasgow in 1863, being 661 37/100 tons, 150 horse power, 223 feet 3 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

A deposit of 10 per cent of the Purchase Money to be paid into the Bank of Bombay on the acceptance of the Tender and the remainder on delivery of the Hulls; or Vessels—the acceptance or otherwise of the offers made for these Vessels being subject to the approval of Government. The Vessels are open to inspection by application on board, and any information may be obtained at this office.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th June 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!! PHOTOGRAPHS!!!

We have in stock a splendid collection of Scenes of different interesting places in India, taken by first class Artists. Price per copy Rs. 2-8.

SCENES OF DIFFERENT REMARKABLE PLACES IN BOMBAY.

Quarter Deck of the Assaye.
The Free Church, Esplanade.
The Men at Quarters.
Old Bombay Green.
The Town Hall.

SCENES OF DIFFERENT REMARKABLE PLACE IN GOA.

Bom Jesus.
Ruins of the Franciscan Convent.
Ruins of the University and College of St. Paul's.
Nunnery of St. Monica.

SCENES OF DIFFERENT REMARKABLE PLACES IN SURAT.

Tombs in the English Burial-ground.
Moolla's Tomb.

SCENES OF DIFFERENT REMARKABLE PLACES IN AHMEDABAD.

A ruined Gateway.
Ruined entrance to a Mosque.
Ruined Mausoleum.
Mosque.
Mausoleum and Mosque.
Queen's Tomb.
Courtyard of Shaw Allum.
Shaw Allum.
Tomb of one of the Queens of—
Jain Temple.

SCENES OF DIFFERENT REMARKABLE PLACES IN EGYPT AND NILE.

Price per Copy Rs. 1-12.

Smaller Columns of Great Hall Carnac.
Merchant Boats, R. Nile.
Coloured Sculptures of Abydus recently excavated.
The Market Boat.
First Pylon of the Great Temple Philæ.
Temple of Abydus recently excavated.
Carnac Obelisk, &c.
Granite Sanctuary and Obelisk Carnac.
Carnac Avenue of Sphinxes.
Rock Tombs Beni Hassan.
Plain of Beni Hassan.
The Salt Lake Gateway.
Hall of Columns. View in Court Medinet Habon.
Rock Temple of Derr Nubia.
Temple of Maharraka Nubia.
Temple of Kalabsheh Nubia.
Wady Kardassy Nubia.
Greek Tablets Wady Kardassy Nubia.
Dendorah.
Carnac Gate Hall and Obelisks from the Lake.
Entrance to Great Temple Medinet.
The Great Columns Carnac.
Carnac Fallen Obelisk, &c.
Karnac.
The Landing Place, Assouan.
The Granite Pylon.
Columns of Temple.
Medinet Habon, Thebes.
Ostride Figure, 1st Court.
Pylon Gateway.
Dier-el-Medineh, Thebes.
Pylons, &c., from the Lake.
Koum Ombos from N.
Do. S. E. Corner.
Ostride Columns.
The Portico Gosarneh, Thebes.

Bombay, 2nd July 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED OUR OFFICE from Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.'s Buildings to No. 6, opposite the New Bank of Bombay. MOOLJEE THACKERSEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th June 1870.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—After the 30th June next NO INTEREST will be allowed on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at this Agency.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. SIMPSON,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Mr. CHARLES S. BARSTOW WILL CONDUCT Tudor Company's BUSINESS at Bombay from THIS DATE.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

Bombay, 1st July 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE.—FORTY RUPEES on each Old Share and TWENTY-SIX RUPEES on each New Share, in the Company WILL BE PAID in Cash to the registered holders thereof, respectively, on presentation by them of their Share Certificates at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of July 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th June 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in INDIA for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Français, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

GADDUM & Co.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM.—On THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1870, at 3 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, viz.:—All that piece of ground or oart of cocoanut and other trees and plantation thereon standing and growing, containing two Wheels, situate at Mahim Wood, fronting the public road called Angar Road, on the west side thereof, containing about seven thousand square yards, registered under No. 244, and Tax under No. 85, bounded on the east partly by the oart belonging to Bhugwun Bheema and partly by the oart of Bomanjee Framjee, called Madowtee, on the west by the Angar Road, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the oart called Madowtee.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Vendors' Solicitors.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will and Codicil annexed, to the Estate of JOHN GRIFFITH FRITH, late of No. 13 Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of Old Broad Street, in the City of London, deceased, who died at Highlands, Minthinhampton, in the County of Gloucester, on or about the 10th November 1868, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to SORABJEE FRAMJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, both of Bombay, Parsee Merchants. NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said John Griffith Frith are required to send in their Claims against his Estate to the said Administrators, at the office of Messrs. FRAMJEE, SANDS and Co., Nesbit Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the undersigned, as their Sol

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET declining. Some forced sales in Colabas reported at Rs. 1,705.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	Agra Bank	110 nl.
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	632½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	183½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	33½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	135
37,000	250	125	do.	National Bank of India.	130
20,000	250	87½	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	7th	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay
250	2nd	Sept. '67	Do. China
200	25th	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg. & B'nkg
200	4th	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	2nd	Mar. '68	Central Bank
			East India Bank's
200	10th	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	6th	May '67	Royal Bank
100	7th	Apr. '67	Old Financial

CALCUTTA.—29TH JUNE 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-8 and 97-9 or, 3-8 to 3-7 discount, for cash ; small pieces obtained 2 to 4 annas higher. A time-bargain contract was made, for a small amount, at Rs 97-10, or 2-6 discount, deliverable in 15 days.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 105-12.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 107-0 and 106-14.

15 years' Debentures, at Rs. 110-0.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.

Bengal Coal Co.'s shares, at Rs. 1,450, exclusive of the dividend.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 339½ and 330 for cash, and by the afternoon there were sellers at lower prices.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Anderson, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Callimore, Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, on duty, to Kamptee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 29.)

Mr. James Anderson to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Maldah.

The following officers are appointed to officiate as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the second grade, viz. :—

Mr. John Foster Stevens.
Mr. William McKinley Clay, B.A.
Mr. Henry James Newbery.
Mr. Thomas Edward Cockhead.
Mr. Francis Johnston Graham Campbell.
Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon.
Mr. William Bashe Fower.
Mr. Henry Lautman-Johnson.
Mr. Thomas Durant Beighton.

The following officers are promoted from the sixth to the fifth grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners :—

Mr. Charles Augustus Skipwith Besford, Hazarebaugh.
Mr. Robert Hone Kenny, Bootan Dooars.

Mr. Percival Debnam Dickens, B.A., Registrar of the Presidency District, to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr. Robert Henry Wilson.

Mr. A. W. Garrett, M.A., Professor in the Dacca College, to officiate, temporarily, as Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, in addition to his present duties.

Mr. Alonzo Money C.B., Member of the Board of Revenue, is granted leave for three months, from any date in August next.

Mr. William Sarson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, for three months, from the 1st proximo.

Mr. William Fraser McDonell, V.C., Judge of Nuddea is allowed four days' subsidiary leave of absence, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. James Anderson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, on special duty, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Mr. Percival Debnam Dickens, B.A., Registrar of the Presidency District, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence from the 1st July for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Mr. William McKinley Clay, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed privilege leave from the 20th of April 1868, and for two months and twenty-nine days from the 1st July or any date within the, following week on which he may avail himself of it.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to assign furloughs to the officers named below, viz. :—

Mr. Charles Edward Lance, for thirteen months.

Mr. William Fraser McDonell, V.C., for one year, four months, and nine days.

Mr. James Anderson, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Mr. Percival Debnam Dickens, for two years embarking at Bombay.

Four furloughs remain unassigned for the half-year ending with the 31st of December 1870.

Mr. Thomas Greyther Charles to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. D. Pratt, or until further orders.

Mr. Oliver Stokes Stack to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, during the absence, on leave, of Captain Hardress Edmond Waller, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Maxwell Reily to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Oliver Stokes Stack, or until further orders.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Arthur Astley, or until further orders.

Mr. Richard Augustus Doyly Bignell to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Jessore, until the arrival of Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, or until further orders.

Mr. William James Herschel to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. William Fraser McDonell, V.C., or until further orders.

Mr. Thomas Weldon, District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, is granted leave for one year.

Captain Hardress Edmond Waller, District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, for two months, from the 1st July.

Mr. Vincent S. Robertson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hazarebaugh, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, together with preparatory leave for fifteen days.

Mr. R. D. Morgan, Assistant Engineer, second grade, attached to the Baroon Division, leave for six months, on medical certificate, to proceed to Europe, and preparatory leave for thirty days, with effect from 17th June 1870.

Mr. C. H. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, first grade, attached to the Sasseram Division, for one month and twenty-seven days, on medical certificate, with effect from 20th May 1870.

The following transfers have been made, consequent on the suspension of work on the Damoodah Canal :—

Mr. J. Whitefield, Executive Engineer, third grade, from the Ranegunge Division to the Reservoir Survey on the upper reaches of the Damoodah.

Mr. F. Kriens, temporary Assistant Engineer, second grade, from the Ranegunge Division to the Lower Ganges Investigation.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, June 29.)

Dr. Robert Jameson is placed in charge of the jail at Azimgarh with effect from the 9th May.

Four months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, is granted to the Hon'ble Alexander Ross, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 4th May 1870.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. A. H. Barron, Assistant Engineer, Northern Division Ganges Canal, from the 15th June or subsequent date.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom. p.ton
	Oil cake	£1 15s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. "
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. "
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. "
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. "
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 2 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Fez	Robanee	Profumo	Jeddah, June 7.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee.

The ship Sydney Eggers, Richardson, to Penang, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
28	Don Quixote	Nelson	Liverpool, March 7
29	Penang (s)	McKirdy	Camorta, June 21
	Annie	Ricker	Rangoon, May 31

DEPARTURES.

June.			
28	Zanzibar		
	S. D. Thurst		

ARRIVALS.

June.		
23	Vixen	London
	Ceronia	London

Passengers arrived per Vixen, from London, Captain and Mrs Gostling, Mr and Mrs Bayley, Mr and Mrs Bain, Mr and Mrs Cordozo, Mr and Mrs Bain, Miss Wright, Miss Vipan, Colonel Ogilvie, Miss Middleton, Major Bowen, Captain Slosson, 18th Regiment, Mr Levin, 19th Regiment, Mr Mickling, Mr Trevorne, and Mr [illegible].

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRANT—June 26th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Captain Colquhoun Grant, District Judge of Hyderabad, Sind, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BROWN—June 20th, in Bombay harbour, Jessie, the beloved wife of Captain M. B. Brown, of the ship Teresa, aged 23 years, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WILLOUGHBY-OSBORNE—June 16th, at Debrooguth, Upper Assam, the wife of Captain J. H. Willoughby-Osborne, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, of a son.

DEATHS.

LEICESTER—June 22nd, at Comillah, Henry George Leicester, aged 63 years.

PURCELL—June 28th, at Calcutta, Eliza Mary Purcell, wife of John Purcell, of the Calcutta Police, aged 31 years and 27 days.

STEPHENSON—June 27th, at Dum-Dum, Winifred, daughter of Cecil Stephenson, Esq., aged 5 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

FITZHUGH—June 22nd, at Shaik Boodeen, the wife of Captain A. FitzHugh, 4th Sikh Infantry, of a daughter.

WHELER—June 17th, at "Fingasko," Simla, the wife of Captain H. I. Wheler, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GIBNEY—COSTELLO—June 22nd, at Hissar, at her uncle's residence, by Rev. Father Keegan, and afterwards at Saint Thomas' Church, by Rev. D. George, Maria Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas Costello, Esq., Barrister-at-law, late of Lower Mount Street, Dublin, to Mr. James Gibney, P. W. D.

HIGGINSON—SMYTH—June 28th, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. S. B. Burrell, M.A., Frederick W. Higginson, Civil Surgeon, Goudah, to Katharine Sophia, third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Smyth, late Bengal Artillery.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—June 27th, at Simla, Henry Pye-Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Andrews, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 5 days.

DAVIS—June 23rd, at Umballa, of small-pox, Amelia Constance, daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Charles Davis, aged nineteen years, four months and fifteen days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1870.

THE despatch of the Duke of Argyll ought to put an end to all debate respecting the limit of the obligation assumed by the State under the Permanent Settlement. Upon no theory, except that the sole legitimate revenue of the State is that which it derives from land, could the owners of property in Bengal or elsewhere be exempted from farther contributions. They might as well object to customs or excise as to an augmentation of imposts in the shape of rates. Perhaps the heated controversy which has continued so long would not have arisen had not a loud and dogmatic demand been made for the repeal of the Permanent Settlement. We can well imagine that men, desirous of defending public engagements from an unprincipled infraction, rushed to the other extreme and thought that in order to preserve the body of the place they must not allow any footing to be made good in the outposts or even on the approaches. Both sides erred in taking a doctrinaire and not a practical view ; and neither will probably be satisfied with the decision of the Home Government. The Duke of Argyll maintains the integrity of the Permanent Settlement and refuses to be a party to a very gross breach of faith, but at the same time, he insists, and justly insists, that the zemindars are not entitled to more than was accorded to them by Lord Cornwallis. The land-tax was fixed "for ever," in opposition to the practice of fixing it "from time to time," and no demand was ever to be made on the owners of property by any Government "for an augmentation of the public assessment in consequence of the improvement of their estates." Nothing could be plainer. One revenue system was substituted for another, that is a permanent for a shifting system, and no extremity would justify a breach of the solemn promise. But to suppose that this pledge exonerated the zemindars for all time from any other kind of taxation is to suppose an absurdity. As the Duke of Argyll points out, the income-tax—may its substance and shadow rapidly become less and altogether disappear !—was levied from the zemindars over and above the public demand levied under the Permanent Settlement ; but it was *not* levied on the zemindars in consequence of the improvements in their estates, made by them, or resulting from circumstances extraneous to them. And if it were right to levy an income-tax on these persons—we do not dispute the right, but it *is* a dangerous as well as an "odious" tax—still more would it be right to impose rates on property in Bengal, since the proceeds of those rates are not to be spent on the Empire, but on Bengal itself—spent on roads, on tanks, wells, canals, on education and sanitary works. It is satisfactory to note that the Secretary of State dissents altogether from the argument that the rates to be levied in Bengal differ in character and in the principle on which they rest, from the rates levied in other parts of India. If the distinction drawn were sound it would imply that these Bengal rates *are* an infraction of the Settlement, because in no other way can any distinction be set forth and maintained. If the land assessment in Bengal were like that of Bombay, the right to levy and the reasons for levying these local rates would be the same, and, as the Duke of Argyll maintains, they would be in Bengal, what they are in Bombay, in addition to the land revenue and not a part of it. The reason for raising money locally is that the imperial Government cannot afford to spend, out of the imperial treasury, the sums needed for local improvements. In most other countries these improvements would be made by the voluntary exertions of the people themselves, and had the Bengal zemindars taken the initiative years ago, and had they associated themselves in order to develope the resources of the province, there would not have been even a pretext for the intervention of the State, and the zemindars would have deserved the epithet "enlightened." They have not done so, and if the work is to be done the State must take the initiative, but the wealth of Bengal must find the means. Had there been no assault on the inviolability of the Permanent Settlement, had the question to be discussed been put before Government and the public in a practical shape, had the *frondeurs* shown what were the duties of property owners instead of making an attack on their rights, the work would probably have been begun years ago. Time has been wasted in defending public faith, which should have been employed to promote the public good. Those, of course, who maintain that the land of Bengal ought to pay, in the shape of direct assessments, larger sums into the treasury will be dissatisfied. But they must continue to gnaw the file.

How the funds shall be raised and how administered are questions, as the Secretary of State says, to be locally decided. The leaning of the Home Government and of the Government of India is decidedly towards levies and administration by the people of the province. "It would be most desirable," writes the Duke of Argyll, "if the local character of these rates could be emphatically marked by committing both the assessing of them and the application of them to local bodies." Mr. Bayley, in his letter to the Bengal Government, writes "local taxation should, as far as possible, be accompanied by local administration and local *responsibility*." This wide proposition becomes restricted in the next sentence to the *participation* of the people in the management of their own affairs ; and is finally expressed in the phrase—"the *co-operation* of the *intelligent* classes of the community, both in the levy of the rates and in the disposal of their proceeds." The right broadly stated in the phrase first quoted is to be yet farther limited by giving "to the local Government the utmost possible discretion and control of these and all other funds raised by local taxation for local purposes." We are glad to see that the Government is not going to abandon altogether its duty of ruling. Where the officials of a State exert their authority "to prescribe as an obligation the performance of certain duties" they cannot get rid of their responsibility by talking about local rates and local administration. So we may assume that no fanciful arrangements will be made in Bengal, but that, if the people participate, the controlling power will control and see that the work is properly done. The Duke of Argyll lays it down that we should endeavour to carry the people along with us through their natural leaders ; but hitherto the natural leaders have been supine, and, if we cannot awaken and convince them, we must, if this work is a duty, carry along the people without the natural leaders. The Secretary of State also is of opinion that "local rating must become a powerful means of further educating the people in the management of their own affairs." It may become so, and if it should, that result will be itself warrant for rating ; but the Government will have to proceed cautiously and slowly in applying to society in Bengal a system which, with all our advantages, has grave defects even in England. We entirely agree with the Secretary of State in his opinion that "the benefits to be derived from the rates should be brought home" to the doors of the people—"that these benefits should be palpable, direct, immediate." He points out that wells, tanks, irrigation best comply with these conditions ; that, if roads are not equally valued, their value will soon become apparent ; and that the application of rates to educational purposes is precisely that the people would least appreciate. And he very significantly refers to the income-tax, so generally and justly detested, as a reason for caution. But these are subsidiary and local matters, the main thing is that the Bengal zemindars are not to escape local taxes to pay for works from which they will reap the principal benefit.

WE have been requested to state that, as we anticipated, the telegram of June 30, referring to resignations of Ministers at Home, should read "Mr. Trevelyan, one of the Lords of the Admiralty," had resigned. Mr. Childers, as we supposed, had not resigned on the Educational or any other question.

THOSE who take an interest in the Galatea and her gallant crew will find some further particulars of their progress (extracted from the "Pioneer") in another column.

IT is considered pretty certain that Major-General Fytche, Chief Commissioner in British Burmah, *will* retire on the expiration of his additional year, early next spring.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Fitzjames Stephen is recovering from his recent serious illness. A change of situation to a house high up on the side of Jakko hill is said to have worked a beneficial effect.

IT is not at all probable, says the "Pioneer," that any A. D. C. will be appointed on the Commander-in-Chief's staff in the place of the late Captain Clark, as he was only officiating for Captain Napier, who is expected to reach Simla in August.

MR. EDMUND WILLMOT, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Umballa Circle, Punjab, will succeed Mr. Browning as officiating Inspector-General of Education in the Central Provinces. Both this and Mr. Browning's appointment seem to give general satisfaction.

SIR H. BARKLY, Governor of Mauritius, who has enjoyed that position for nearly seven years, was to have left for England by the mail of the 3rd of June. He seems to have secured the esteem of all classes, and the number of addresses presented to him by the different sections of the community testify to his popularity.

IT appears that no less than fifty-six prisoners, Europeans, Natives and East Indians, were pardoned and released on the day after the Prince's landing at Mauritius. It would be interesting to know all the ways, in which the liberated prisoners profited by the *tumashas*. They should have been kept in jail till the Prince was off.

IT has been finally settled that Brigadier-General Olpherts succeeds Major General Vaughan in the Gwalior command. Major-General Browne retains the Peshawur command for another year. This arrangement will probably suit General Olpherts, who is said by the "Pioneer" to have been a martyr to Peshawur fever in former days.

M. BONTEMPS, the Governor of Pondicherry and god-son of the Emperor of the French, has been presented by the Emperor with lifesize portraits of himself and the Empress. They are magnificently framed, and both bear the inscription, "donné par l'Empereur, 1869." They are said to be capital likenesses, and are intended to adorn the ball-room of Government House, Pondicherry.

THE monsoon is the test of the P. W. D. It is reported that nearly one hundred feet in length of the wall of the jail at Calicut fell down lately, owing to the accumulation of the rain water against it. In erecting the wall the Public Works official had only left one opening, about four inches square, for an outlet for the whole of the drainage of one side of the jail. Heavy rain on the 31st of May proved the error in his calculations.

THE death of Lieut. Col. T. C. Ansley, officiating Commandant of the 17th Madras N. I., has already been announced by telegram. He died at Perambore from cholera. Early on Monday morning he was attacked, the cholera being of the worst type, and in about twenty-four hours afterwards he died. He first came to India in December 1839, and was now forty-eight years of age. The papers speak of him as a great favourite with both the officers and men of his regiment. We are glad to read that "the regiment has been free from the epidemic for some days, and only a few stray cases from the villages about have of late been brought into hospital."

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces :—

"Improvements in hand signal and other railway lamps," by Messrs. S. W. Clark and W. R. Sykes, of London.

"Improvements in joints for uniting and securing the ends of railway rails," by A. B. Ibbotson, of Sheffield.

"Central fire breech-loading cartridges," by Mr. Richard Morris.

"Self-registering rain-gauge," by Mr. James Lauder Watson, of Madhopore.

"Improvements in Thermantidotes," by Mr. Richard Johnson.

"Improved modes of cleaning or cleansing and washing and preparing coir and other fibrous substances by machinery," by Mr. David Wilson, of Colombo.

"Improvements in hats or covering for the head," by Mr. Robert Wheble, of Westminster.

"For working punkhas by machinery," by Captain C. J. Jennings, 3rd Regiment, P. L. I.

THE Madras Board of Revenue, we see, has called the special attention of all revenue officers to the order which prohibits the unnecessary use of native terms in English correspondence, and has directed that whenever, in unavoidable cases, native terms are used, a full explanation of their farce and meaning should be given, rendering such meaning clearly intelligible to persons entirely unacquainted with the vernaculars of India. The Government of Madras has ruled that when communications are received in which this order is disregarded, they shall be returned to the senders. Whenever it may be necessary to introduce native measures or weights into English correspondence the equivalent in English measure or weight should, if possible, be given. A passage we published some time ago from a Madras report showed the need for these cautions.

BANK OF MADRAS.

IT has been reported by telegram that the Bank of Madras has declared a dividend for the last half year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 2nd, 2-50 P.M.—H. M. S. Teazer, sailed for Seychelles yesterday.

GALLE, 3rd, 7 A.M.—French mail steamer from Suez signalled.

GALLE, 3rd 6-24 P.M.—French mail steamer from Calcutt signalled 5-55 P.M.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 1ST JULY.

MR. Grant Duff in the House of Commons last night introduced a Bill to render valid certain contracts which have been informally executed in India. The Bill was read a first time.

The revenue for the past quarter amounted to £16,307,594 sterling.

LONDON, 2ND JULY.

The following Brevet promotions have been made in consequence of General Sir George Pollock having been made a Field Marshall :—

Sir George Brooke to be General. Major-General George Twemlow to be Lieutenant-General, Colonel Arthur Brown to be Major-General, Major Fitzroy George Smith to be Colonel, Captain Sydney Baynton Carroll to be Major.

The East India Contract Bill has been read a second time.

By British Indian Cable.

PARIS, 2ND JULY.

The French Contingent of 90,000 men has been voted by 203 against 31.

ATHENS, 2ND JULY.

An earthquake has taken place at Santorin, by which the town destroying (? was destroyed). A small island was also submerged.

PARIS, 3RD JULY.

The Corps Legislatif has rejected the petition of the Orleans princes by 172 against 31 votes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 2ND JULY.

The Grand Vizier is ill.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 1ST JULY, NOON.

Tone of Market opens firmer.

Total weekly sales of Cotton..	52,000	bales.
" " Surats....	12,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	*555,000	"
" " Surats....	114,625	"
" Import of Cotton	310,000	"
" " Surats....	15,000	"

Fair Dhollera 8¼d.

* Being 62,000 below the estimate.

LONDON, 1ST JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very steady.

Fair Dhollera 8¼d.

There is a limited demand in the Manchester Market.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s. 9d.

8¼ lbs. do. 10s. 6d.

40's Mule Twist 1s. 3¼d.

The Bombay Mail of the 15th June reached Suez on the 30th idem.

ADEN, 2ND JULY.

The Deccan with the outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay to-day at 9 A.M.

KATTYAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 29TH JUNE.

THERE has been no rain yet and the cultivators are anxiously looking out for a fall or two to complete sowing operations, which are rather backward in some parts.

It is believed that the civil surgeonship of Rajkote will be abolished and the hospital placed under charge of the regimental surgeon, who will receive a small allowance for the additional charge. If it be at all intended to reduce expenditure by this measure, it can be done, and satisfactorily too, by the appointment of a graduate of the Grant Medical College to the charge of the Civil Hospital on a salary of say Rs. 300 a month, and of another graduate as Superintendent of Vaccination on a similar salary. There are several stations in the presidency that are placed in medical charge of graduates who perform their duties to the utmost satisfaction so far as is known, and the introduction of a similar plan here, while being a measure of economy, will answer all purposes, so far as the public interests are concerned.

There is a petty state in this province called Jafferabad subordinate to Jinjeera which was lately the scene of certain intrigues. I believe the Political Agent has sent a thannadar there in order to preserve order and prevent any friends or enemies of the Hubshee taking rendezvous, a measure of much circumspection.

The telegraph line is again out of order, since yesterday, and this can only be attributed to the penny wise and pound foolish system of doing business by the department, who grudge to maintain efficient supervision. A permanent European inspector with native assistants seems essential to watch a line extending over 160 miles, and not of very durable construction, as the posts and wire I have seen testify.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 1st July, 10-40 P.M. ; via Turkey, 1st July, 2-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 1st July, 10 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; lines beyond clear. Persian line, communication imperfect.

KURRACHEE, 3rd July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, service, 2nd July 3-30 P.M., private, 1st July, 10-40 A.M., via Turkey, 2nd July, 12-10 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia 1st July, 11-14 P.M. ; via Turky, 2nd July, 5-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Lines clear, beyond Persian line interrupted near Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 2nd July, 11 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 3·33 cents.

CARWAR, 2nd July, 10-12 A.M.—Weather, rainy, wind light south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·88, rainfall 2 inches, 48 cents.

CANNANORE, 2nd July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·940, rainfall 21 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2nd July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·85.

MANGALORE, 2nd July, 12 P.M.—Weather, fair, thermometer 81.

CARWAR, 3rd July, 9-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·85, rainfall 2 inches 24 cents.

VINGORLA, 3rd July, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast wind north-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 1 inch 92 cents.

MANGALORE, 3rd July, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 79.

CANNANORE, 3rd July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29 905, rainfall 15 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—3RD JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st July, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 40 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd July, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 23 hours 34 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd July, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 1st July, 11-14 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 21 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd July, 5-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd July, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 36 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 2nd July to 9 P.M. of the 3rd July is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	0	15	0	1
"	Calcutta	18	21	0	33
"	Madras	one in 3 hrs			
"	Galle	19	50	18	0

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT MAURITIUS.

H. M. S. GALATEA,
MAURITIUS, 3RD JUNE, 1870.

WITH fair winds and weather the Galatea bowled off the run between Galle and Mauritius in fourteen days, the only exciting event that happened on the voyage being the capture of three sharks, which occurred after we had been out a week. In one of its sarcastic articles, the *Saturday Review* has remarked—"It is sufficient to denote the enthusiasm excited by the distant view of the back fin of a shark, to obtain a measure for the utter mental prostration of most travellers by sea." In one short week, then, sad to relate, had we arrived at this state of mental torpor, for seldom have I seen a number of people show such intense excitement. The moment the sharks were hoisted on to the deck, they were received by an armed crowd, with hand-spikes, boat-hooks, broom-handles, and other weapons, and the natural enemy of the sailor obtained not the slightest mercy at his hands. In the belly of one of them we found thirteen young ones, properly formed, and all alive and kicking, which fully established in our minds the fact which is doubted by many people, that the young fish look out for the approach of danger and dive down mamma's throat out of harm's way.

On the morning of the Queen's brithday, the pinnacle of the celebrated Peter Botte Mountain was plainly visible, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon we were safely moored in the pretty little harbour of Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius. The view, on entering, is very picturesque. The harbour is so narrow, that the ships have to be moored by the head and stern, with a channel between them to allow of vessels passing in or out. At the end of this long avenue of ships we could see the landing-place, with a triumphal arch erected over it ; and a little higher up, on the slope of the hill, the Governor's house was just visible amongst the trees. The town lay scattered along the base of the hills, whose bare and rugged peaks, rising two or three thousand feet above the sea, formed a good back-ground for bringing into relief the bright green foliage lower down. The ships were dressed in their gayest bunting, and a cool breeze from the hills was blowing out the signal "Welcome" from every mast-head. The sky was unclouded, and the clear afternoon sun was giving light and shed to a most beautiful picture.

The Duke made his official landing on the next day, the 25th, and then followed the usual ceremonies—procession, levée, presentation of addresses, &c., which are all, more or less, the same sort of things in all parts of the world. The country people, or, as they are called, Malabars, have swarmed into Port Louis to see the Duke, and the wonderful sights consequent upon his visit ; and they form such a motley assemblage as could seldom be collected together. All quarters of the globe are represented. Amongst Europeans, the French are predominant, and in the higher classes of society, I imagine French manners and customs prevail, and the French language is more generally spoken than English. The Malabars are an extraordinary mixture, being all shades of white, black and yellow, and wearing costumes of every nation and of every imaginable period ; the most favourite appearing to be a white turban, a soldier's worn-out red tunic, and bare legs. There may be seen some who look as if they were nine-tailed and wear garments of the pattern of some known country. There are the Kanakas of the South Sea Islands, the long-tailed Chinamen, and the Bengalee Baboo. The Indian and Singhalee women walking along as upright as a dart, although loaded with such a weight of gold and jewellery on their ears, noses and fingers. The very town itself, too, look as if it had been built in different parts of the world and put together at Mauritius. The *cafes* of the south of France are in the same street with the bazaars of Calcutta and the bamboo huts of the Figi Islands, and an announcement over a shop-door, to the effect that Mr. Chung Wang is licensed to sell tea, coffee, tobacco and spirituous liquors, makes a confusion in an Englishman's mind as to whether he is back in his own native village, or is still baking in the hot streets of Hongkong. I think a visit to Mauritius is calculated to give one a very fair conception as to what the building of the Tower of Babel must have been like. But be their nationality what it may, one of the addresses has said that they are second to none in their devotion and loyalty to the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been received most enthusiastically, and amusements have been provided for him which are thoroughly in accordance with his tastes. Chief amongst these is a sport called the Chasse. The first Chasse was given by Mr. Currie at a place called Fresanges. Two hundred guests were invited to meet His Royal Highness, and they were posted at different parts of a large wood through which herds of deer were driven by beaters, and the sportsmen had orders to shoot any stags that might come within range of their guns in a particular direction, but to spare the hinds. We were strictly forbidden to talk, laugh, smoke, move or wink, but to stand perfectly still, and keep a good look-out for game. I was told after, wards, by several of the party, that we had had capital sport ; but, as none of the stags condescended to come my way, I did not enjoy it much, and was only a gainer by leaving off with a combination of sunstroke and cramp. But the after entertainment made up for everything. To give 200 people a dinner and beds is no joke, but this Mr. Currie had undertaken to do, and I shall not be going beyond the mark when I say it was done to perfection. The only *contretemps* was when some gentleman's gentleman, who had probably once been a butler, undertook to see that the table at which the Duke was sitting was supplied with only the best of the wines. To do this most effectually, of course he was obliged to taste them all himself, until, from not being able to see which was the Duke's table, he got to confusing tables with chairs, and chairs with every thing else, and taking the clear soup to be whisky punch. He was removed just in time to prevent from pouring it into the tumblers of the guests. This was the only accident in the whole of the arrangements, and the party spent a very lively evening, and kept it up till late into the night. The next day being Sunday, H. R. H remained quietly at the country residence of the Governor and Lady Barkly. Monday was the great day for the Malabars, every road leading to Port Louis sending in a stream of them from an early hour in the morning till, by 12 o'clock, they were collected in a dense mass on the race-course in the Champs de Mars. Many of them are brought to Mauritius by ship-loads from Calcutta, and when they arrive are scattered and distributed on the differents estates of the island, and have very few chances of ever meeting again. The race day gives one of those chances, and the scene on the course, with such a large crowd, dressed in their brightest colours, and jabbering excitedly in a dozen different languages, is one not easily to be forgotten.

I find it very difficult to tell what has taken place since Monday, as I have been suffering a recovery from the splendid entertainment given by the officers and men of the 86th Regiment, who were well known in India in former years, and who probably took lessons in hospitality in that open-handed country. They are now quartered at Mahebourg, about thirty miles by train from Port Louis, and there, on Tuesday, the 31st May, they gave a magnificent *fête* to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the *élite* of Mauritius, and the officers and crew of the Galatea. There were athletic sports, with various events, and good prizes, amongst them being a three-legged race, a soldier and a sailor tied together, the committee feeling assured, as stated in the programme, that the combination would beat the world. After the athletic sports, the officers of the 86th entertained H. R. H. and the officers of the Galatea, and the non-commissioned officers and privates entertained the crew at dinner, both the banquets going off with that good spirit and hilarity which always follows when the entertainers are true and loyal sons of the Emerald Isle.

There was another Chasse yesterday, given by the Hon'ble M. Pitot, a distinguished member of the Council. It was very similar to the former one, but, being a long distance from Port Louis, the native population felt it incumbent upon them to give H. R. H. a proper reception ; so the night before the Chasse, they had lighted bonfires all over the country, and came in large processions tom-tomming and singing in their usual harmonious manner

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

SIMLA, THE 31ST MAY 1870.

READ resolution No. 3076, passed in the Financial Department on the 10th September 1869, maintaining the rule "that no public officer can be permitted to draw travelling allowance, whether daily or annual, during absence on leave of any description," but deciding "that a junior Civilian, who obtains a reward for proficiency in an Oriental language, shall be permitted, in addition to the reward, to draw travelling allowance at the usual rates for journeys exceeding five miles to and from the place of examination."

Read also the undermentioned correspondence regarding a claim preferred by Mr W. B. Mulock, an Assistant Collector at Surat, who has obtained a reward for high proficiency, in Guzeratee, to the monthly travelling allowance of an Assistant Collector for the period of his absence from his station, in addition to the travelling allowance admissible to him under the resolution referred to above :—

Endorsement from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 5681, dated the 21st December 1869.

Letter to ditto, No. 620, dated the 27th January 1870.

Ditto from the Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 1,593, dated the 31st March 1870.

RESOLUTION.—On a re-consideration of the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a Junior Civil Servant, who, as in the Bombay Presidency, is in receipt of fixed monthly district travelling allowance, obtains a reward for passing a successful examination in an Oriental language, he may draw either his monthly district travelling allowance for the period of his absence on the leave granted to him before and after the examination, or the travelling allowance admissible to him under the resolution No. 3,076, passed in this department on the 10th September 1869, but not both.

THE AFFAIR AT THE FRONTIER.

WE (*Friend of India*) have received a detailed explanation of the telegram announcing a Wuzeeree outbreak, which we published last week. At daybreak on the 13th the Cavalry and Infantry relief for the Kooram post, a body of 20 or 30 men, was waylaid in some ravines close to the post by a body of some 300 Wuzeerees, chiefly Mahomed Kheyls, who a few days before had deserted their fields in Bunnoo in a body, and gone off to the hills. They waited till our men were within a few yards of them, and then poured in a deadly volley. Six of the Infantry were killed and two or three wounded. Two of the Cavalry were badly wounded and three slightly, two horses were killed, and a grass-cutter and his pony. Only one Wuzeeree was killed; several are said to have been wounded. Our men were taken by surprise and, strange to say, had not their rifles loaded. Two or three rifles were carried off by the Wuzeerees. Bunnoo has been so quiet for so many years that discipline has evidently got rather lax. The garrison at the post turned out directly and pursued, but no more Wuzeerees were killed. Altogether it is a very bad business. These Mahomed Kheyls gave the excuse that they were obliged to leave our territory to settle some feud with the Mahsood Wuzeerees. They also complain of not being fairly treated by the native officials. A number of officers rode four miles up the Kooorum Pass next morning but saw nothing. The two or three sowars of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, who were not knocked over by the first fire, behaved capitally. They charged the enemy, and wounded several of them besides the one Wuzeeree whom they killed. The incident has little or no political importance. The Wuzeerees would seem to have been tired of a peasant's life, and to have resolved to adopt the most effectual means of cutting off their return from their beloved hills.

BOMBAY.

THE gentlemen of the Special Jury are requested to be in attendance at the High Court at a quarter to ten on Tuesday morning.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo named Behroo Gopal, employed at the Colaba Press Company, had his fingers crushed in a machine while working on Thursday. He was soon taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A NEW READING ROOM.—By the exertions of some Parsees, a new reading room called the "Candawalla Mohla Reading Room," has been opened this month, in the Candy Street. About Rs. 1,950 has already been subscribed for the purposes of the institution.

THE BACK BAY COMPANY'S PROPERTY AT COLABA.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* understands that the property of the Back Bay Company at Colaba, which was lately purchased by Messrs. David Sassoon and Company for eight lacs of rupees, has been sold by the latter to a company for twelve lacs.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, James Lyon, a seamen of the ship Southern Belle, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—John Dougherty and four other seamen of the ship Douglas were charged with a similar offence, and were each sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

THE MHYJEE FAIR.—In reference to the official reports on this fair from Mr. A. C. Boevey, the Superintendent of the Fair, and Mr. Ashburner the Collector of Khandeish, Government has passed the following resolution :—"This fair has been conducted, as usual, with order and success. Government approve of the proposal to introduce the Municipal Act. By this means legal sanction will be given to the regulations in force for comfort and protection of the traders and other persons visiting the fair. The statistics have their value and interest as being approximately correct, and are not, therefore, to be discontinued."

THE SHIP MARS.—We are requested to make a correction in reference to a paragraph which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 30th reporting a Small Cause suit against the captain of the ship Mars. Captain H. T. Platts, of that ship, is represented to have said "there was no fear of the ship going away as all the papers were with the German Consul." What was said was that the ship's papers of nationality had been cancelled through the German Consul, and that there was no fear of the ship leaving till she got a new flag. The Mars came out here as a German ship, and Captain Platts only joined her little more than two months ago.

MASONIC.—On Saturday there was a large and influential gathering in the Freemason's Hall, Bombay. The District Grand Lodge having been duly opened by Right Wor. Br. George Taylor, the D. G. Master of Bombay, Wor. Br. the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs was announced, having come for the purpose of being installed as the Right. Wor. District Grand Master of Bombay in the room of Right Wor. Br. G. Taylor, who had sent in his resignation. The distinguished Brother at the door was received with grand honours according to Masonic usage—and after an interesting ceremony was duly and legally installed and proclaimed the District Grand Master of Bombay. Right Wor. Br. Gibbs appointed as his deputy Wor. Br. Dr. Thomas Diver, who was for two years Past Master of Lodges Concord, St. George, and Eastern Star, and who is a Past D. G. M. Br. Winter was elected the D. G. Treasurer. An address was voted to the retiring District Grand Master—after which the Masons one and all retired to a sumptuous banquet.

WE hear that our Collector, Mr. Hope, intends to proceed shortly to Poona on some business connected with the new forms which it is in contemplation to introduce in the account department. His stay there will be but of a short duration only.—*Surya Prabasha* (Surat.)

A PRIVATE letter from Paris informs us that two baskets of mangoes had reached there in prime order and had been justly appreciated by old Indian connoisseurs.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

WE learn from a Goa paper that, to testify his respect and esteem for the late Governor-General of Portuguese India, M. R. de Quadros Esq., of this city, has offered to found a "Postana Scholarship" of Rs. 25, to be awarded annually to the student in the Goa Lyceum, who shall have passed the best examination in the English language.—*Ibid.*

AN incident, reported in the daily papers, sheds light upon the manners and customs of the natives. Rukhmi, a girl ten years old, was the wife of a horse-keeper and lived with him in a stable. This child-wife cooked for him; because she did not do it to his satisfaction, (she was suffering from fever at the time) he beat her; she ran away to her relatives, but he went for her and brought her back; she took an opportunity in the night to go out and was found next day floating in a tank. What a shocking illustration of the evils of early marriages. This poor child is delivered over to the tender mercies of a man who is called her husband, to be his slave and be beaten by him at pleasure, and to be driven to that which to an ordinary child would seem the climax of horrors, suicide, and neither father, nor mother, nor brother may interpose in her behalf. There are thousands of cases similar to this in all but one respect, namely, that the period of servitude is not so brief.—*Bombay Guardian.*

WE hear that it is under contemplation to transfer the E Brigade Royal Artillery, which has been stationed for several years at Kirkee, to Mhow, and that the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, which is at present stationed at Kurrachee, will be transferred to Kirkee. We do not know how far this is true.—*Poona Observer*, July 2.

ON Wednesday last Mr. Ramchunder Gunnesh Nathoo brought a suit in the Judge's Court against Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, to recover from this officer the sum of rupees twelve thousand as damages. Rupees ten thousand has been laid for defaming him, in first granting permission to Mr. Narrain Bullall Nathoo, to prosecute him according to section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and subsequently cancelling the same and granting permission to him to prosecute according to section 211 of the above Code. It appears that when Mr. Narrain Bullall Nathoo applied to Dr. Fraser to grant him permission under both of the above sections, his application was first granted under section 193, and section 211 was refused. Rupees two thousand has been laid as damages for giving him (Ramchunder Gunnesh Nathoo) every possible annoyance.—*Ibid.*

MURDER OF A WIFE.—A most atrocious murder was committed near Mayree by a ramoosee. It appears that his wife, in company with the ramosee's sister, went to take his food to the field where he was working, and some words occurred between the ramosee and his wife, from his having heard she had in some manner committed herself during his absence, whereupon he seized the axe he was using and struck his wife a fatal blow on the head, which caused immediate death. His sister hereupon remonstrated with him, and for so doing the ramosee threatened her with the same implement, and ran after her, no doubt intentionally to serve her the same, but she succeeded in escaping from him. He then returned to his former victim, and severed her body in two parts with the axe and escaped. He has since been brought to justice, where no doubt he will meet with the punishment he so richly deserves.—*Ibid.*

WE had grown to think that Allahabad, or at any rate the N. W. Provinces, could boast of having produced the first native gentleman who had actively exerted himself in the reduction of marriage expenses. Our long dream—for it was a month ago that we put forward Baboo Pyarelall as our representative—has at last been rudely broken by a shout from "down South" that Young Bombay claims that honour. It seems that there has been long established in "Mumbai" a society called the Rahnumai Mazeeagna, for the discussion of social matters and the suppression of all that is evil. Twenty years ago it advocated the reduction of marriage expenses. We have clearly then been usurping, but can still boast that Baboo Pyarelall is the first native gentleman who has actively exerted himself in the reduction of marriage expenses—with success.—*Pioneer.*

COTTON TRADE.—The Madras Board of Revenue wishing to ascertain the spinning and weaving power of the country, and of the domestic consumption of raw cotton, as nearly as possible, have issued a circular through the several collectors to the tehsildars and deputy tehsildars of their respective districts, to obtain the information from the heads of villages and karnams in communication with the heads of the weaver caste. It has now come to the notice of some of the collectors that this has been misunderstood by the weavers of the country, and that they are under the impression that the returns have been called for with the view of taxing them. The tehsildars have been, therefore, requested to explain clearly to the people the object of the information, which is purely statistical, and not with the view of encumbering them with any tax.—*Madras Times.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 26th June, 1870.

Open 1,184¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	78,878	3	5
Merchandize	1,91,639	1	5
Electric Telegraph	901	11	0
Earth Trains	1,959	12	0
Total Rs.	2,73,378	11	10
Corresponding week last year open 872¼ miles ... Total Rs.	1,87,954	12	3
Increase	85,423	15	7

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

From 26th June to 2nd July 1870.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.		Mazagon.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
June 26 Sunday	0	28	0	10	1	63	0	21
,, 27 Monday	0	22	0	0	0	2	0	13
,, 28 Tuesday	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	2
,, 29 Wednesday	0	19	0	33	0	1	0	14
,, 30 Thursday	0	14	0	12	0	8	0	4
July 1 Friday	0	6	0	10	0	28	0	4
,, 2 Saturday	0	10	0	13	0	9	0	9
For the week	0	29	0	82	2	15	0	67
Previously registered.	23	64	25	17	20	0	20	10
Total fall	24	63	25	99	22	15	20	77

THE LATE PROFESSOR HUGHLINGS.

A LARGE meeting of the pupils of the late Professor Hughlings was held on Friday evening in the Elphinstone College, Gowalia Tank Road. Mr. Ramcrustna Gopal, one of the oldest pupils, was called to the chair. Among the gentlemen who spoke on the occasion, were Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranadey, Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Bala M. Waglé, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Ramcrustna Gopal, Mr. Waman Abajee, and Mr. Dhondoo Shamrao. After the speeches being over, the following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. M. G. Ranaday, seconded by Mr. P. M. Mehta, and carried :—"That the present and former pupils of Professor J. P. Hughlings, assembled in this meeting, deeply lament the untimely death of their friend and teacher."

Proposed by Mr. J. S. Gadgil, seconded by Mr. V. A. Modak, and carried :—"That it is the desire of this meeting that the memory of Professor Hughlings' long continued connection with Elphinstone College should be perpetuated by having a portrait taken of him to be hung in Elphinstone College, and by associating his beloved name with some foundation in connection with the University as the funds may allow."

Proposed by Mr. K. T. Telang, seconded by Mr. B. H. Modi, and carried :—"That a letter of condolence be addressed to Mrs. Hughlings."

Proposed by Mr. F. R. Vicaji, seconded by Mr. D. S. Garud, and carried :—"That for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and otherwise giving effect to the foregoing resolutions, a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed, with power to add to their number :—Messrs. Raukrishna G. Bhandarker, Mahadeo G. Ranaday, Javirilal U. Yejnik, Peroshaw M. Metha, Narayan M. Paramanand, Dadabhai Sorabjee, Janardan S. Gadgil, Jamsetjee A. Dalal, Framjee S. Baruchia, Bala M. Waglé, Mahadewa N. Shirgaonkar; and Messrs. Kashinath F. Telang and Burjorjee E. Modi to be Secretaries and Treasurers.

A MONSTER MEETING OF PARSEES.

A REPORT (already briefly mentioned by us) that certain Parsee women in Bombay had applied for certificates under the Contagious Diseases Act, created some sensation in the community, so much so, that a petition signed by about two hundred Parsees was sent to some of the leading members of the community, praying that measures might be at once adopted to exclude from all Parsee charitable and religious institutions the women who had thus publicly disgraced themselves, or in other words, who were known to have applied for certificates under the Contagious Diseases Act. A meeting of the proprietors and trustees of the Parsee-fire temples and a few other leading Parsees was held last week at "Mazagon Castle," where it was resolved to call a public meeting of the Parsee residents of Bombay to take their opinion on the petition. In pursuance of the resolution a public meeting of the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the "All Bless Baug." About two thousand Parsees were present on the occasion. There has perhaps never been seen such a large gathering of the Parsees before. Almost all the members of the community, from the highest to the lowest, seemed to be there. Before the appointed time every seat was filled up. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was, amidst loud applause, unanimously voted to the chair. The chairman addressed a few words to the meeting, and then requested Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, the secretary to the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, to read the petition which was signed by the two hundred Parsees. Mr. Nusserwanjee read the petition in a loud and clear voice which was heard by every one present at the meeting. Sir Jamsetjee's speech was next read by Mr. Nusserwanjee. Several resolutions were afterwards carried unanimously, the purport of which was to exclude those Parsee women who are known to have obtained certificates under the Contagious Diseases Act, or who may hereafter do so, from all Parsee religious and charitable institutions. A letter from Mr. K. R. Cama, the able Zend and Pehlvi scholar, was then read, in which he expressed his regret for his non-attendance, and at the same time stated what his opinion was from a religious point of view and otherwise with reference to the female prostitutes. Mr. Cama, though agreeing on some points, mainly differed with the meeting as to the exclusion of the women from the religious and charitable institutions. Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama then made a few remarks, after which a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated.

The proceedings were conducted in the Guzeratee language.

THE FORGERY BY A PARSEE.

THE trial of Sorabjee Cursetjee, editor of the *Sunday Review*, was concluded at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday, the prisoner was found guilty of forging a cheque for Rs. 1,500 on the Agra Bank, and the presiding judge, the Hon'ble Justice Bayley, sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000, or a further term of six months' imprisonment.

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND JULY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFT.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing four brass chattics and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—2ND JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Manuel Musa Soze and Jewan Hurry were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a necklace of venetians belonging to Suckoo, woman.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing a sarree and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Another Hindoo was charged with stealing a turban and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

SOME NAUTICAL AND LITERARY MATTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to call attention to the subject of your note appended to "A Shipowner's" letter on "Captains and Dubashes" in your paper of the 30th ultimo, suggesting the Sassoon Mechanics' Institution as a suitable place in which commanders of ships may see and peruse the principal newspapers and periodicals, both English and East Indian. Few places could I think be better adapted for this purpose. For, the use of an excellent and well stocked library, and of perhaps the most pleasant and beautiful rooms in the world for literary purposes (most conveniently situated within three minutes' walk of the Apollo Bunder, and not far from the most popular refreshment-rooms) may be had, I believe, for the very moderate payment of two rupees monthly. That the institution is but little used by those to whom you referred is, I presume, from want of its being better known. On visiting the institution a few days ago in company with a captain who was about to leave the port, he expressed his admiration therewith, and regretted that he did not know of it before, that he might during his stay have enjoyed its advantages. At different times the attention of commanders of ships has been drawn by me, both in public and private, to the literary advantages afforded by the institution, and some few have joined it in consequence; but the noise from the Dockyard, and the gloominess of the rooms, where until recently it was located, were insuperable objections, entirely preventing its popularity. These objections no longer exist, and I suggested, to the librarian in attendance, that an advertisement should be occasionally inserted in the daily papers, drawing the attention of new comers to the institution, and stating the terms on which visitors or residents for a brief space only, whether on shore or afloat, might avail themselves of it. If, instead of giving a month's notice or nearly so before becoming a member, or a month's pay before ceasing to be a member, as I believe is now required by rule, entrance could be obtained by payment at once, and a small deposit were made by those who take out books on loan, such deposit to be returned on cessation of membership, and the return to the librarian of all the borrowed books, this would, I think, facilitate membership, and afford ample security for the preservation of the valuable literary treasures of the library. I believe the usual clerk and librarian was sick at the time, or probably the suggestion respecting the advertisement would have been carried out; but particulars may at any time be learned from Mr. Sadassewjee, the librarian. I have several times visited these most beautiful and pleasant rooms during the day since they have been opened, and though there are, I am told, above 400 subscribers to the library, the rooms were empty, and in the evenings they are closed after six o'clock. If the Sassoon Mechanics' Institution had been intended only for a lending library and lecture-hall, much less costly and spacious rooms would have sufficed. But it was evidently the intention of the benevolent founder whose name it bears, and of those who have tried to carry out his intentions, to be a place where the mechanic or man of business with a soul thirsting for knowledge might step in and refresh himself at any convenient and reasonable hour. And I would fain believe that the institution only needs to be better known in order to become popular and extensively used. The "Metcalfe Library" rooms near the river at Calcutta, as I lately observed, were sprinkled over with visitors during the day; and the free public libraries of Liverpool and Manchester are thronged all the day long, and the paying Mechanics' Libraries have always in them a few readers. And as I cannot believe that either the small fee or the engagements of business prevent the extensive use of the beautiful and well stocked reading-rooms of the Mechanics' Institution during the day, it may be hoped that a wider knowledge of the advantages they afford may soon lead to their becoming a favourite place of pleasant, as I am sure they may be, of profitable resort.

"A Shipowner" treats of another matter, to which I may be permitted to refer, though I have done so in your columns and elsewhere on some former occasions. He is sorry to learn that shipmasters as a class stand so low in the estimation of the merchants of Bombay. This may possibly be, and if so, is a cause for regret, though I am happy to say that it would not be very difficult at any time to find a number of shipmasters in our port who obtain, or vindicate for themselves among merchants as well as others a high degree of respect wherever they go. And while admitting, as "A Shipmaster" mildly puts it, that "there are those whose conduct is not always exemplary," yet, as he truly observes, "there are many men now in command of ships in the mercantile marine who are gentlemen both by birth and education;" and it is matter of regret that any of these should have cause to complain, as they sometimes do, of "the want of courtesy and cordiality shown to them." This may in part arise from a want of respect among themselves as well as among others, for their calling or profession, which is, or ought to be, in this age of rapidly increasing and extensive British commerce, one of the most honourable and enterprising of modern times.* And it may be a matter of interest to those who have it in their power in a great degree to provide a remedy for the evil to learn that not a few of the ardent, enterprising, and well educated youths of gentle birth, reared in quiet, and, I will add, godly families, who enter the service of our mercantile marine, (not as "ne'er do weels" who run off to sea, but) fired with the laudable ambition of carrying the British flag to the remotest parts of the globe, and of carving out for themselves an honourable position in connection with a commerce hitherto unparalleled in the world's history, leave the service in disgust before ever reaching the position of commanders—a position which their birth and education, with added experience, would have so well qualified them honourably to fill. This result is partly owing to the oftentimes severe, prolonged, and in many respects quite unnecessary ordeal, encountered by them before reaching the position of commanders; and partly from the discouraging prospect of the generally inadequate rewards of that position, even when attained. In being *too often* the case that commanders whose only virtue is a rough and ready energy, which enables them to accomplish "quick passages," are selected and preferred by some shipowners to those whose nautical skill is none the less, and may even be greater, and whose intelligence, humanity, and high moral principles (giving them a power to command themselves and others) are at once an honour to themselves and to their profession. Hence these latter, finding themselves at a discount, follow the example of the respectable youths, who have fallen into the hands of the former class of masters, and withdraw to other spheres where their talents, if not better remunerated, are at least appreciated, while the police-courts gain an increased number of cases, and the jails an accession of inmates partly in consequence of their loss, and the employment of those who have learned neither to govern themselves nor others. I would not, however, convey the impression that this preverse or short-sighted selection is *general*, much less universal, or that the service is deteriorating, as I believe the contrary to be the case, and that it is possible to prove from statistics that police cases and crimes by no means increase equally with the increase of our seamen, among whom in spite of drawbacks there is, I would fain believe, an increasing regard for true religion which embraces virtuous or manly principles and all that it is truly noble and honourable in character. Let *all* shipowners make choice of commanders who will endeavour to promote this, and a saving will be effected to themselves and the country in the long run and the moral improvement of our seamen will be more rapid still.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM BROWN KEEE,
Harbour Chaplain, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st July.

* To those who think that the shipping trade is declining, as some who are engaged in it do, the following facts from a recent Parliamentary paper on British shipping since 1838 and published in the newspapers, may be of service :—In 1-67-68, the British Empire possessed no less than 977,292 tons of sea-going steamers, or more than twice the tonnage of France, Holland, Germany, and the United States put together. The rapidity of increase was no less remarkable, for in 1850 the steam tonnage was 167,631; in 1860 nearly treble that figure, viz., 500,144 tons; in 1867 it was 977,292 tons, and with the known increase since is at the present moment July 1870 probably not less and may be more than a *million of tons*. Sailing ships have increased, though not with equal rapidity. And Mr. Samuda, M.P., while expressing an opinion recently that sailing ships would, if not extinct, ultimately lose the trade to Bombay, still he thought they might long hold their ground, though with much competition in the China and Australian trades. If, however, sailing ships do not decrease rapidly, or even if they decrease, the whole tonnage increases. For while the tonnage employed in France in 1838 was 18,784,383 tons, and in the United Kingdom 30,316,603; in 1867 France employed 14,928,622 tons, and England 65,037,066 tons, of which no less than 56,953,816 tons, or *four-fifths* were Steam, while of the 14,928,622 tons employed in the French trade only about *two-thirds* were French. As much as 82 per cent. of the shipping employed in the direct trade between France and England in 1867 belonged to the latter only, 16 per cent. being French and two per cent. other flags, "so that," adds the *Economist*, whence most of the above figures are taken, "shipping at par rate is not out of those trades in which we are unable to hold our own against the foreigner." At the present moment the gross tonnage employed in the United Kingdom is probably not less, and may be more than 70 millions of tons, with 250,000 seamen who carry on a trade it has been said of the value of eight hundred millions sterling per annum, or more than equal to the value of the national debt. And as steam vessels increase and improvements in nautical machinery and engineering are constantly taking place, a more intelligent and more highly educated class both of officers and men than formerly will be necessary. A fact worthy of note by those whom it may concern.

SHIPMASTERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Trader" in his letter published in your paper of to-day, says, blot out the clause from insurance policies, making underwriters responsible for barratry by the master, and it will "do more than anything towards preventing such occurrences as those of the Aurora and others, and provide us, generally speaking, better class of merchant captains," &c.

I do not think this is all that is needed. The remedy is in the hands of the owners themselves, who do not, as a rule, care for educated, independent "masters," or if they do care, will not pay them a fair remuneration for their services. "Trader," perhaps, is not aware that the "master" he intrusts £150,000 worth of cotton to, only gets £12 a month wages, and £5 per month to provide the cabin with luxuries, above what are allowed a seaman. Do you not think a man thus placed is open to the temptation of bribery, offered by shippers for signing Bills of Lading, "goods to follow?" Imagine to yourself a shipmaster, educated or ignorant, with a wife and family dependent on him, and his £12 wages, being so tempted! Why, unless he is strengthened from on high, with strength of mind above the ordinary run of men, do you not think he may fall? Let us forbear judging one another.

There was a great outcry in England a few years ago for educated shipmasters, and training ships were established to bring up lads at a cost of £50 a year, for officers in the merchant service. With what ultimate success? Do the shipowners or masters give the preference to lads from the 'Worcester' or 'Conway,' who, as their circulars state, are "trained to truthfulness and morality." Do not owners and masters often require things to be done that are the reverse of truth and morals? I have heard of a master taking a letter of introduction to a shipowner, one of a training ship committee, who in the newspapers had been regretting there were so few "gentlemanly educated shipmasters sailing out of the port," and who told the applicant he was too much of a gentleman for his ships.

There is the same prejudice in this country against a truthful, independent master. Why, I have heard an officer told when refusing to do a "shady" act, "that men who held opinions like him never rose above a certain position in life."

Again, pressure is put on the master to reduce expenses. How? By discharging or driving out of the ship by harsh treatment as many of the crew as he can, and by running the ship with the basest possible quantity of stores, &c., and Sunday work, as enforced by owners (especially of steamers) in this country. Then there is the endeavour to ship and insure cargo in condemned vessels. Are these things conducive to good morals?

I jot down these stray thoughts to show that something more is required to reform men, and induce honest, intelligent masters to take command of ships on a beggar's pittance, than altering clauses in marine policies, for we are all but "indifferently honest."

1st July. MASTER MARINER.

THE MEASUREMENT OF COTTON BALDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The measurement of bales of cotton, &c., having now been on trial more than a month to the loss of the Chamber of Commerce, as "Bales" in the *Times of India* of 29th inst. has told us, I perceived with satisfaction Mr. Taylor's advertisement, that the measuring fee will be doubled on and after the 4th instant.

Friend "Bales" when waiting on the public with his news and idle advice to the Chamber of Commerce, either was not aware of the facts connected with his subject, or did not choose to confess that the result, but for the more than low fee, would have been almost a successful one. Had the half anna per bale been charged at first, the present loss of about Rupees 12 to each of the several members of the Chamber, would have proved to be about Rupees 3 only.

Considering that an unusual quantity of cotton remains to be shipped yet, there is but little fear of much pecuniary loss in leaving the officers of the department on the same salaries, the more as certain firms interested in this matter have guaranteed more than the amount required for the next four months, which may be perhaps a consolation to "Bales'" pocket.

To judge from the number of native as well as European merchants favouring this so much discussed innovation, there can be but little doubt that the labours in this department will be amply rewarded during the regular cotton season, and thus the present loss made up.

Every one knows well enough what in this country the result of under-paying people is, and instead of having the scarcely sufficient salaries of the measurers reduced, it might be cheaper yet in friend "Bales'" eyes to replace these men by natives on Rupees 40 or 50 per mensem for the purpose of enabling every one to suit himself according to his moral tendencies.

I quite agree with the *Pioneer* that Bombay is rapidly requiring a name for doubtful virtues, and the sooner they are put a full stop to the better.—I am, &c.,

2nd July. G.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 23RD JUNE.

(Before the HON. JUSTICE GIBBS and the HON. JUSTICE LLOYD.)

CAN A PRISONER BE RE-TRIED FOR THE SAME OFFENCE?

THE QUEEN VS. BAPOO PURBHUT.

In April last, Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Session Judge at Ahmedabad, transmitted, under section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the papers and proceedings in this case to be laid before the Judges of the High Court with the following report :—Bapoo Purbhut was committed for trial at the last Sessions at Kaira on a charge of adultery, and the case was referred to the Acting Assistant Judge (Mr. E. T. Candy) for trial. The Assistant Judge tried the accused on the charge as prepared by the Magistrate, the offence being alleged to have been committed "on or about the 10th December 1869." As appears from the finding and from the Assistant Judge's explanation, which accompanies this reference, he was of opinion that the words "or about" were merely formal, and that the real charge was that the accused had committed an overt act of adultery on the 10th December 1869. The Assistant Judge found that the overt act on that date could not be proved, but that "there was reason to believe that, after the 10th December 1869, accused lived with the wife of the complainant in adultery." He appears to have thought it unfair to the accused to proceed with the trial at the time, the accused not being prepared with rebutting evidence; and he found it highly inconvenient to the Court and to business to remain at Kaira until the accused was ready with his evidence. The Assistant Judge then put the case to the Assessors, who formally acquitted the accused, and ordered a new trial on a charge of having committed adultery within four months of the date alleged, forwarding his communication to the Magistrate through me. Thus I became cognizant of the procedure in the case. I am of opinion that the Acting Assistant Judge and the Assessors having acquitted Bapoo Purbhut on a charge of having committed adultery "on or about" the 10th December 1869, the order directing a new trial on a charge of adultery with the same woman within four months after the 10th December 1869, is illegal. I consider the words "or about" in the charge as material, not merely formal, and hold that the widest reasonable limits must be assigned to them. For this reason I think that the order of the Acting Assistant Judge, directing a new trial under section 246 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, ought to be annulled.

In Mr. Candy's finding and explanation addressed to the Session Judge, Mr. Coghlan, referred to above, he replied to the Session Judge's letter enquiring under what apprehension of the law he proposed a new trial after having acquitted the accused, and said—"In the first place I should remark that I did not, strictly speaking, propose a new trial *after* having acquitted the accused. The two points of procedure were simultaneous. The facts of the case are recorded in detail in my finding—briefly thus. I had no doubt (and the Assessors agreed with me) that the specific act of adultery was not proved. There was reason to believe that after the 10th December 1869, accused lived with the wife of complainant in adultery. Though in the formal words of the procedure, accused was charged with having committed adultery on or about the 10th December 1869, it was most clear that this charge, as framed by the magistrate, referred *solely* to a supposed specific act of adultery on the 10th December, and the accused, in calling witnesses in his defence, understood it as such. According to the letter of the law, the charge could be held to apply to the facts shown, but it would have been positively unjust to have proceeded immediately with the trial under such circumstances. I could not suspend the trial (having amended the charge) for a week, to enable accused to make his defence, as I could not sit idle at Kaira with my work at Ahmedabad. I could not suspend the trial till next sessions, for they would be taken by Mr. Scott. I could not well suspend the trial till the June sessions, for then I should have had to adjourn again, to take independent testimony as to the accused living with the woman, which evidence, I knew, could be forthcoming; and besides I very much doubt whether section 246 does admit of fresh evidence for the prosecution being taken in the case of an amended charge. Therefore I directed a new trial. But I argued to myself, accused has a right to demand that some definite order be passed regarding the present charge. He pleaded not guilty to that charge, and therefore has a right to know whether it is proved against him or not. The charge remained unaltered and not amended. Some order must be given regarding it, and therefore I passed a formal acquittal, at the same time that I directed a new trial. My order, I imagined, would be equivalent to a fresh complaint. I have repeated a good deal of what I wrote in my finding, but I want to show you the exact order in which the several arguments presented themselves to my mind."

The High Court, in disposing of the reference, considered that the order of the Acting Assistant Session Judge, Mr. Candy, was illegal. He might have altered the charge if he considered the facts did not prove the charge on which the prisoner was tried, but had no power to order the magistrate to reconsider the case.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S.S. MARTABAN, Captain W. A. Hibbert, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Anderson, and sixty deck passengers.

THE SHIP FEZ ROBANE, 827 tons, Captain E. Profumo, arrived on Saturday last from Jeddah with treasure and a few packages of coffee, and four hundred and seventy-five pilgrims as deck passengers.

BOMBAY GOSSIP.

[BY THE "PIONEER'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

BOMBAY, 27TH JUNE.

Do you remember how De Quincey and Coleridge, turning out from a high tea of the period on an alarm of fire, were disappointed to find it but a weak and poor specimen of "the devouring element," whose prompt extinguishment much disgusted the tender author of *Christabel*? I fear I may have seemed in my last letter rather to lament the absence of accidents brought about by the wind and rain, which made our lives a burden last week, yet my anticipations were to some slight extent fulfilled. One of the tunnels of the Bhore Ghat (Puna line) had its roof partially disintegrated by the action of the rain, shedding moorum and stones on the subjacent rails, but doing no harm to life or limb, and stopping the traffic for only a day. On the other ghat or line there has also been a slip of some kind, and I missed my *Pioneer* for a day. That nothing worse occurred says much for the care with which the conservation of the culverts and water-ways has been carried out. "Oh! if I could but shiver!" says the hero of one of Grimm's household stories, and there are perspiring people in India who at times feel inclined to echo that aspiration. If, however, any one of your readers really wishes to experience a chill sensation, let me recommend him to go up the Bhore Ghat on a pilot engine during a storm to the scene of a monsoon accident,—landslip, collapsed tunnel, ruined bridge, levelled embankment, or what not. The fierce and persistent wind drives up vast clouds of mist and rain, to break in torrents on the black scarps of the basalt cliffs and vivid green foliage, alternately shrouding and unveiling the fantastic storm-vexed forms of the upper hills. Hurrying brooks clatter down the side channels of the track, turning off at intervals through masonry openings thickly overhung with lush greenery, to tumble in ribbons of foam to the swollen streams among the boulders, at the bottom of the ravines. As your panting engine rounds the curves of the ascent, the rain-drops drive at your face with stinging force like blows from a well-wielded whip. Half-blinded by the rain, your ears full of the sound of rushing water and the roar of the gale, you feel inclined to admit the supremacy of the grim force we call Nature, till a momentary gleam of veiled sunlight reveals in the sinuous ascent before you the silver threads of the rail, which you regard with a new satisfaction akin to pride. The colouring of the scene is impressive. Purple, black, bright, rank green, and infinite gradations of grey, *tarniah* the tones of its simple palette. There is no sound of bird or beast; the monkeys huddle under the lee of the great embankments; and the vultures, firmly gripping the lower boughs of the tossing trees, stare angrily in the face of the roaring wind and the swirling sheets of mist it tears from the fringe of the mighty phalanx of advancing storm. Coolies, ready to begin their ant-like labours, tremble under *cumblies*, their leaf-pent houses looking like the pictures of ancient Britons with basket coracles in spelling-books; they crouch over fires lighted in dry tunnels, with hands and feet sodden and water-wrinkled, their shivering courage kept up by the distribution of the contents of cases of Hennessey or Martell. You stumble about among mud and stones, looking intensely wise, and getting thoroughly wet for all your armour of sticky Macintosh leggings, sou'-wester, and thick boots; and when you return, your wife, if you have one, opines that your trip is an experience of which a little ought to go a very long way.

It is possible to admire Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, and to sympathise very cordially with his aspirations and yet to be very angry with him for the unphilosophic and unveracious character of his great Tabernacle address condensed in your columns. There is some excuse to be made for him however. People in England, for some mysterious reason, love anything that tends to keep them "humble;" they crave the humiliation that ought to follow on their being assured that our rule is ruinous to the bodies and soul of our subjects, and that we systematically abuse and ill-treat the mild Hindoo. It is a tradition of the blatant platform, and one of the conditions of the questionable success to be gained on the platform in cases where the subject in hand is

DERBY SWEEPS.

We take it that the prosecution recently threatened against "Mr. Charles Hart," the promoter of the "Grand Calcutta Derby Sweep," was rather provoked by the needlessly conspicuous manner in which the scheme was advertised, at a moment when magisterial susceptibilities had been roused by the squabble over the late Calcutta lottery spoil. Nevertheless, we once more make our humble protest against any priggish exercise of the law upon our small vices. "The natives are prosecuted for gambling," say our stern moralists, "why not Europeans too?" Just so many such men reasoned that the Black Act should be applied to both races impartially, but it didn't answer. We admit there is no direct analogy between the two cases, yet very much the same principle is involved in both; and we hope that our rulers will be content to leave us to our harmless devices, nor risk a remedy that in the end may prove more pernicious than the disease. —*Pioneer.*

RAMBLES IN KOOLOO.

THREE of us, P., M. and H., having found ourselves at Sooltanpore, in the Kooloo Valley, determined on a little exploration up the Parbuttee river, which is a tributary of the Beas, joining the latter on the left bank near the village of Shumshee, some five miles to the south of Sooltanpore. Our traps having been despatched the day before, on the 5th of May of this present year of grace, at early dawn, we sallied forth from the Sooltanpore rest-house, and crossing by a good sungha bridge the Sarburre torrent, which comes down from the Bahboo Pass, entered the town that stands on a slight elevation, by a species of old gateway, which opened out a vista of a narrow, paved, and clean street lined with shops, the owners of which would appear, by their multifarious wares, to do a good deal of general business. Once a place of note, when it was the residence of the court of the Kooloo sovereigns, it has gradually been falling more and more into decay, and, according to latest accounts, there are not now 500 houses in all, with a population of over 1,100 souls. But the impetus that the recent expansion of trade with Central Asia has given seems to have reacted here, and several new houses are in course of erection; and probably in a few years, if the Central-Asian trade should turn out to be something more than the myth its decryers state it to be, this little town may become of some importance. The return of the entire traffic which passed through Sooltanpore in 1869 has been placed at over £150,000, which is a fact of no little significance; but as these jottings are not intended to be dissertations on trade, but a veritable account of a pleasant trip, let us pass out at the other gateway and, descending by a steep slope, strike across a small plain, which stretches to the Beas, here over 200 feet in width, and spanned by a sungha bridge, which is a good deal in want of repair.

But before proceeding with an account of our trip, it may be as well to enter here what were the inducements that had led each of us to undertake this somewhat out-of-the-way journey. P., then, was the sportsman of our party, and as anything was fish for his net, from blue-rock pigeon to bear, he was in full hopes that his battery would not unfrequently be brought into good use; H., afflicted with a mania for fine scenery, which, like most maladies, but feeds upon itself, was well aware that there would be abundant occupation for brush and pencil up the Parbuttee Valley; and M., not exactly an enthusiast for shooting, was willing to take the chance of what he could get, and wanted also to see as much of the country as he could manage in a season's leave. However our tastes may have severally differed, yet we were all agreed about several "trifles light as air" perhaps, but without which three men travelling together can't well get on. There was a most charming unanimity of feeling regarding the advisability of breakfast being a substantial meal, lunch something more than a refection of "cakes and ale," and dinner all that dinner should be, keeping steadily in view the pet fancies of those who were to be catered for. We were each prepared to fully sympathise in the pursuits of the rest, there being no better sign of this than the interesting fact, that when one of us lit the peaceful pipe, the other two were pretty sure to be not long in following such a commendable example. We were all in fair walking trim, but with none of that abominable pride which refuses a "mount," and insists on its owner doing a whole stage "*per pedes*:" we came out with the full intention of enjoying ourselves, and in a happy combination of knicker-bockers, wide-awakest and Norfolk shirts, we threw collars off and care to the dogs (Thomas and Robert by name,) which were the choice companions of our travels. As to our complexions, figures, features and so forth, why enter on a description? Suffice it to say that the three of us measured something less than eighteen feet, and so now we may return to the point we had arrived at before this little explanation broke in upon the run of the native.

Opposite Sooltanpore, that is, to the due east and separated from it by the Beas river, rises a fine pine-clad hill, which, running in a southerly direction from the Rohtung Pass, ends abruptly at Bijli Mahdeo temple, where we intended breakfasting. Sooltanpore stands 4,092 feet above sea level, and as the Bijli Mahdeo temple is 8,076 feet in height, we had a pull before us of about 4,000 feet. The hill-side was ascended by *zig zags*, and the road up to the hamlet of Dyapore was quite fit for riding. Close to this we found a small cistern built, over with cut-stone, rather a pretty spot shaded by trees, which invited a halt: the *Negee* of the *kothee*,* who accompanied us through his beat, informed us this cistern was called Bhoon Bhae. From thence the pathway was pretty level for a mile or two, when it turned to the south, up a steep incline leading to the village of Dart, picturesquely situated on a projecting spur of the mountain. Before we arrived here, P., with Robert, had gone off shooting, as *chikor* were calling all round, and M. and H. waited for him to come up: he had not, however, succeeded in securing his birds. Leaving Dart, we had to mount a series of rocky steps; and as our sudden appearance disturbed some diminutive cows also proceeding up the mountain side, by a "happy thought" of M.'s we each sized a bovine tail, and so pleasantly ascended till the broken ground ceased. The track now became rather too steep for pleasant walking in a blazing sun, so the ponies were called up, and we soon after entered on a forest of thick kyle (*Pinus excelsa*,) observing by the way a fine tree that had been struck by lightning, and down the stem of which there was to be observed a long narrow line caused by the passage of the electric fluid. The people who were with us stated that such a tree was hopelessly destroyed by lightning, it generally lived a couple of years after being struck, and certainly the specimen we passed evinced no signs whatever of decay. Leaving the forest we emerged on to a grassy plain, which rose in tiers to the brow of the hill whereon the celebrated Bijli Mahdeo temple stood, and on the shady side of which we found the morning meal cheerily laid out upon a charpoy, placed at the disposal of the *khitmutgars* by the *carder* or warder of the buildings.

The temple is a large and substantially built structure, though from Sooltanpore it looks to be a mere hut, in breadth 24 feet by 30 in length; the lower portion of the walls of cut-stone, no plaster being used throughout. Round the building runs an overhanging verandah made of well cut deodar, supported on beams from the walls; and the roof, of six tiers of massive deodar planks, secured along the upper surface by a solid beam surmounted by cut blocks of wood, ornamented with tridents, overhangs, and as supported at the doorway (which, as in all these temples, faces to the west), by fancifully carved uprights that join the two. The path round this side is of open work, being pierced with arched windows handsomely ornamented. The timbers throughout are very strong. Just before the doorway, ascended by steps, are two very rudely sculptured stone bulls, and some pyramidal and carved masses of stone-work; while to the right of these again rises a lofty beam of deodar or kyle, inserted in the ground and wedged in by huge blocks of wood. The height of this pole would be about sixty feet; it was struck by lightning in the beginning of April, and the marks of the damage it sustained are quite visible from summit to base, and as it is no longer safe, another pole is to be shortly run up. We were told that these poles have to be replaced generally once in every two years, as they are nearly always within that period struck by lightning, the insertion of the new upright being the occasion of a considerable gathering of the people. The name Bijli Mahdeo signifies the frequent recurrence of thunder storms, which appear to rage with peculiar violence at this spot, that is the one noted place in Kooloo for lightning, of which, curiously enough, there is very little in the Upper Beas Valley. The people of the temple refuse admittance to all strangers into the inner sanctum, but entrance up to this point is permitted to those who will take their shoes off, and P. and M. being curious, divested themselves of their boots and were rewarded by seeing a good expanse of blank darkness, which gratified them a good deal: there was however, it should be added, some fine wood carving in the interior, which cannot be well inspected when standing outside, so it was not all lost-labour they underwent. Adjacent to the main building is a species of out house, used as a *dharmsala* or rest house by the people who come to the shrine.

It is somewhat curious that beyond the wildest legends, there is nothing whatever to guide one as to when or by whom this temple was built; that it is very ancient is unquestionable, but in what century it was actually completed there is no means of ascertaining. None of the priests live at the shrine, but it is their duty to attend every day, and if they do their work properly, it must be no sinecure, and rather a trying business, to have to visit the temple daily during the rainy season, when one thunder-storm after another rages over the exposed hill side, which, with the exception of a small bush that has grown over a species of raised cooking place for *foquers*, cannot boast of even the most diminutive shrub. The view from the temple is magnificent, for it commands the whole range of heights which separate Mundee State from Kooloo; and looking south the Beas is to be seen winding past Bajours, and eventually losing itself in the sinuosities of the hills that crowd one above another till lost in an impenetrable haze. To the north the Lahoul peaks [illegible] with great clearness; towards the south east, Deotiba, 20,417 feet in height, towers up [illegible] of driven snow a fordly sentinel over that grandest of all passes the Humpta, and the minor mountain tops, which lift their rugged fronts over the densely wooded slopes, that on either side the valley sweeps down in lines of ever varying beauty to the bed of the Parbuttee river, whose waters can be traced upwards for many and many a mile.

Breakfast and a pipe having been discussed, we prepared for the descent to Chawan. It being near midday, and the sky singularly free of clouds, the sun's rays were powerfully felt, and a hotter walk we all declared we had seldom had before. The pathway was a mere track, and in some places such a very narrow and steep one, that to ride down would have been impossible; but as it neared the village of Shan, the road became better, and a young growth of deodar and kyle afforded a welcome shade from the heat; and now, passing by cultivated fields, we were soon enabled to see our tents pitched under a delightful grove of walnut trees, close to the village of Chawan, the canvas dwelling of the domestics being located, as usually happens when those gentlemen go on first, in a pleasant shady spot, infinitely preferable to the one given over to our worthy selves. Black partridge and chikor were calling all about us, and after a bit of a rest, P. sallied forth with his gun, and in a short time returned with four brace of plump birds, which were a very acceptable addition to the larder. And now, having fairly earned our rest, we enjoyed to the full that *otium cum dig*, without which life is a burden. Tables are intended for various purposes, but to what purpose can they be better applied than to the support of three pairs of weary legs, which have been tramping about half the day; so, under the spreading branches, we sat in thorough enjoyment, the clink of the spoon in the friendly goblet, or the gurgling of the liquid which soothingly and pleasantly spoke of creature-comfort, being the only sounds that broke the repose of the scene, except, perhaps, a languid interjection on the part of M. that it was uncommonly hot, or P.'s kindly utterances as to what the poor beggars in the plains would give to be where we then were.

Towards evening we sallied out for a stroll, and lighted on a very curious growth of briar root, which had enveloped a grove of fig trees, completely encircling every trunk and stem, and showering its impenetrable foliage all round; completing a circle perhaps 80 feet in diameter, into which there was but one difficult entrance. Standing within this natural bower, one could not but follow with some wonder the extraordinary snakelike contortions of the trailing parasite, that in coils of near a foot in thickness, and perfectly divested of all foliage, caught the supporting branches in its vice like grip, and in many a strange and fantastic shape stretched towards the earth, along which, with repeated evolutions, it seemed to hurry on, ere disappearing altogether from the eye. In the gathering gloom that tended to magnify the size and impart a species of stealthy life to all inanimate objects, it was impossible to altogether dispel the feeling of awe which insensibly fastens on all minds affected by anything of the mysterious, and in the dim twilight the thought would arise that here, where human foot so seldom trod, was truly the spot where devilish rites might fitly be enacted; and it required no great stretch of the imagination to see the trailing creepers slowing changing into serpentine life under the terrible enchantments of the demon of the forest and his attendant satyrs. On the occasion in question, however, the spirits of the wood were not propitious, and as there appeared no chance of any transformations taking place while we were on the spot, we retired, leaving the ground to the mosquitoes which swarmed in hundreds, and returned again to camp.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

—*Pioneer.*

* The dis tricts of Kooloo, Lahoul and Spiti are divided into *kothes*, each of which has its seperate *negee* or head-man.

BABOO CHESTERFIELD—A BENGALI UNCLE TO HIS NEPHEW.

(*Pioneer.*)

SIR,—Having picked up the enclosed letter on the *Seeretary's Walk* last evening, publication would appear to be the only means of transmitting its contents to Kessub Chunder's amiable nephew.

AN ADMIRER OF THE BENGALI.

Calcutta, 27th June 1870.

"MY DEAR NEPHEW,—You are about to begin the world, a world in our case, made up of Bengalis and Englishmen, and one in which we have a double part to play. I doubt not that you will succeed. An education which enables you to chatter glibly upon most subjects, without making you master (unnecessary trouble) of any, and screens the Asiatic under a western mantle, will enable you to act your part brilliantly. Your deportment would grace a Cæsar, and moreover you play upon the harmonium and wear patent leather boots. With such advantages success cannot be doubtful. Nevertheless, permit an old man to offer you some morsels of advice. Those who obey the counsel of virtuous relations cannot fail to attain beatitude.

First, and above all, in your intercourse with Europeans, seem to agree with western views of life and religion, without forfeiting the higher faith and civilisation of the East. Seem to forget that those people were naked savages when, in Bengal, the sacred fires of *autter* and human sacrifice ascended to heaven to please *Kali*. Also strive to carry yourself as if, for centuries past and to the present day, the term Bengali, like that of Cashmeeri, was not a reproach and an insult throughout the length and breadth of India. If the sahibs like to accept us as a type of the nobler races of India, by whom of old we were the first conquered and debased, we must blaster and talk like bold Falstaff, fooling them to the top of their bent. It is always time to run away when the fighting begins. Let it be your profit and pleasure to assume as correct the over-estimate taken of our race. The mistake, we know, was never committed by the Emperors of Delhi, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan. To advance oneself in the world by using an enemy's weapons is the highest proof of wisdom. Leave it to brutes, the beasts at Ephesus, to fight for the pleasure of being pulled to pieces. The arms by which Englishmen in India now seek to completo their conquest are Christianity, trade, and education in about equal parts, the cotton being uppermost, and the question of the most profitable way to work those arms was readily determined. What chance had these white children with men whose splendid guile, immortalized in Europe by Macaulay, is still the bye-word of Asia. Jealousy alone lowers the mental superiority of your race to the level of a vice. "He laughs who wins" is not a Bengali proverb, and it is not the less true that it is English. So, accepting the arms employed, we turn to one of them into rupees, and the other two into hobby-horses, wherein, though naturally bad horsemen, we disport ourselves according to circumstances and the company we happen to be in. Education with Miss Carpenter; religion with the bishop; all things to all men and women, including missionaries. Whilst riding hold a loose seat that you may be jerked in the right direction according to the fashionable momentum of the moment. Deal in generalities; you can say nothing too fulsome in praise of European morality and civilization so long as you restrict your remarks to Great Britain. In speaking to a Scotchman occasionally overlook the southern portion of the island; he will admire your natural simplicity. An air of deference, the look you put on when offering stale flowers to the goddess *Kali*, will always win a good word from European ladies who love sham for its own sake. To be able to detect the fiction implies wit. Women like glass men, something they can see through, and wise men make themselves transparent with a blue of the grass hero and there to give depth and mystery to the imposition.

I have not time for more to-day. Above all be true to thyself, the teaching of our race. A sharp word is worth many swords. Bengal may not have produced patriots, soldiers, martyrs, but she has, at least, sent fewer fools into the world than any other nation. A Shylock is preferable to Pantaloon. The blessings of Gunga (filtered) rest upon thy head.—Your uncle, KESSUB CHUNDER."

INDIA AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(*Saturday Review*, June 11).

THE state of the appeals from India and the Colonies now before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has become an imperial scandal and calamity. A correspondent of the *Times*, who as an "ex-Judge" may be supposed to have informed himself on the point, asserts that from India alone there are no less than two hundred appeals waiting for disposal. But this prodigious number in all probability expresses the truth very partially indeed. These appeals must be very unlike other Indian cases if they do not present extraordinary difficulties both of fact and of law, and if they do not consequently promise to make heavy demands on the time and attention of the Privy Council. First as to facts. The best Indian evidence is bad of its kind; not always, it is just to say, from the untruthfulness of the witnesses, but from their excessive timidity, and, more than all, from the want of the habit or power of sifting the grounds of their own belief. And this bad evidence probably reaches the Privy Council imperfect on the one side, and undigested on the other, from the unskilfulness of the functionaries who collect it. Nor ought we to shrink from adding that the Privy Council itself sometimes makes the confusion worse by trying to act on the assumption that legal acumen, aided by the English rules of evidence, can elicit the truth from materials which were probably insufficient at starting to enable the man of largest local experience to form a trustworthy conclusion on the spot. Next as to law. There has been egregious nonsense talked about the flood of legislation which the British Government has been pouring over India. Almost the first duty which devolved on Mr. Fitzjames Stephen in his new position of Law Member of Council was to point out that there is hardly any precise written law in India at all, and that the merest beginning has been made in giving such law to the country. A certain number of recent enactments are expressed with precision and clearness, but the older written law of India is almost as loose and vague as the native rules which it was intended to supersede. Of the other sources of law, it is only necessary to name the native Digests—which are for the most part marvels of uncertainty, and which are now believed to be of much less value than was once supposed—and the floating mass of unwritten native custom, concerning which it is enough to say that the most famous Indian authorities are as irreconcilably divided regarding the conclusions which may be drawn from it as are the English Whigs from the English Tories. The rule has, therefore, first to be determined under extraordinary difficulties, and then to be applied to facts only half ascertained. This is the normal position of the Judicial Committee in respect of the two hundred appeals now pending before it.

Nor is this all. It is hardly rash to say that, if the changes now coming over India are continued, the two hundred appeals, unless kept under, will very shortly be multiplied by ten. Two things must apparently in order that there may be a plentiful crop of to the Queen in Council from an Indian province—great individual wealth and a good deal of English influence. Hitherto these conditions have only been satisfied in the opulent Province of Lower Bengal, whence most of the appeals have till lately proceeded. Private fortunes have been of slow growth in the rest of native India, and (what is of even more importance) the existence of the great Court of Appeal in London was hardly known there. But the jurisdiction is now heard of in the very provinces where the creation and accumulation of wealth are proceeding most rapidly. Oudh, the granary of Northern India, has had its soil partitioned among the great farmers-general of the former native Government, who may be expected to continue in the Courts the wars which they once waged against one another and against their Sovereign, and which indeed were made the pretext for his deposition. The vast territory called the Central Provinces, the former high-road of Mahratta brigandage, contained one of the most primitive populations in India, but it proves to include the largest cotton-field and almost the only coal-field in the whole country. The wealth which will be the consequence will be of little value to its possessors unless they can engage in the peculiar Indian sport of litigation; and the English agents of Manchester and Bombay firms, who are flocking into the province, soon teach the litigant who has been beaten in all the local tribunals that he has a chance the more by appealing to the Judicial Committee.

The scandal and mischief are unfortunately not fully described by saying that the arrear of Indian appeals before the Privy Council is enormous, and likely to increase enormously. The truth is, that the Privy Council is not only teaching a bad moral lesson to the natives of India, but it is unteaching a good one. The Indian Government, we have said, has made no great progress as yet in giving India a simple and precise substantive civil law; the undertaking is in fact obstructed by a vast amount of active prejudice and of political difficulty. But it has undoubtedly, with the help of the Indian Law Commissioners, made great improvements in procedure, and in the constitution of its Courts. There need be little hesitation in asserting, with the ex-Judge who wrote to the *Times*, that the procedure of the new English High Court of Justice will one day be modelled on the same principles as the procedure of the Indian Courts. Much has really been done to dispel two mischievous impressions which are common in the East—that litigation is gambling, and that the chance is always with the wealthier man. If Indian cases are now obscure, it is through inherent difficulties of law and fact, and not because the merits are entangled with the technicalities of procedure. And, in India itself, the decision of cases is both cheaply and rapidly attained; indeed there is a considerable Indian school which argues that litigation has been made too cheap and too speedy for the peace and morality of the country. But of what avail are the moral lessons of a simplified procedure if, on the top of all, there is a mysterious Court, of little known constitution, thousands of miles away, recourse to which demands a great expenditure of money and entails indefinite delay? Unless the Privy Council can expedite its proceedings and reduce the expense of obtaining its decisions, it will be a standing encouragement to all that is worst in the native Indian mind and character.

The inference which we draw from the present state of the appellate business before the Privy Council is not that which is perhaps suggested by our strong opinion of the widespread evil which it is causing. We think that the abolition of the jurisdiction would be a great calamity. What are commonplaces to England are sometimes fertile truths in India, and there is probably a distinct political advantage in having the Crown the fountain of justice in something more than a figure of speech. Moreover, this great Court is much respected everywhere, and doubtless very deservedly; since, though it has of late shown itself to be in some degree under false impressions as to its power of correcting errors of fact committed by the Courts below, the law which it declares is much more satisfactorily ascertained than it could possibly be by any local tribunal. Judges of the weight, knowledge, and experience who compose it, are in fact not to be obtained in or for India. The evils of the jurisdiction, its expensiveness and dilatoriness, are fortunately removable. The first and absolutely necessary step is to make the Judicial Committee a permanent Court, of uniform constitution, sitting through the whole legal year, and capable of forming itself into two or more divisions. It is not difficult to see whence its defects have arisen. It was originally not ill-designed for a small and occasional amount of the congenial occupation would be a sufficient recompense for the labour. But the scheme has completely broken down under the immense recent pressure of business. We have now the absurdity of a great and dignified Court, overwhelmed with business and responsibility, which has not an absolute right to the presence of a single Judge. The remedy is plain, and, indeed, it is probably because it is so plain that it has not been tried. There must be a considerable permanent ingredient in the Court, and the Judges who form it must be properly paid. Indian financial distress and the passionate spirit of economy which reigns in England may be indicated as explaining why so great a scandal has not been checked before reaching its present dimensions. As it is, an imperial nuisance will assuredly have to be abated at the cost of somebody.

WHERE I HAVE DINED.

VI.—CREMORNE.

WITH the spring the thoughts and fancies of young men constrained to dwell in the City turn lightly to Arcadian dining-places in the suburbs. Maids and matrons dream of tea and shrimps in green-painted arbours under dust-laden elm trees, where the house-tops are vocal with the twitter of sparrows, and the murmur of skittles falls drowsily on the ear from the neighbouring alley. Sixpenny boats, overladen fore and aft, steam like floating peony-beds downwards to classic Rosherville, where the weather-beaten statues of the world's worthies stand grouped in Cockney groves of Blarney. The fine old sports of kiss-in-the-ring and the *Montagne anglaise* go forward under the waving boughs in Greenwich Park, while in the neighbouring town the kettles are perpetually bubbling that provide the water at twopence a head to parties who bring their own sloe-leaves. Up stream, on either bank, from Chelsea by Kew and Kingston, amphibious houses of entertainment open their hospitable gardens to troops of guests, and family circles of old familiar faces crowd round the thickset tables. Lines of vans are drawn up round the green at Hampton Court like so many entrenchments of Dutch Boers encroaching on the savages of the Zulu country, while below the bridge and the terrace the river is as gay after a fashion of its own as the Grand Canal at Venice in carnival time.

But of the retreats in the Cockney Arcadia few can vie with the enchanted gardens of Cremorne. Their chaste attractions are guarded by iron gates that only open to the sesame of a shilling or the talisman of a free pass. They are dumb but eloquent witnesses to the selectness of the society within, and once past their guardians you feel yourself in a spot consecrated to sentiment. The religious light filters down from a London sky into a labyrinth of shady alleys. You wander peacefully under long-drawn aisles of elms, to the melody of bands of genuine thrushes and blackbirds kept permanently on the strength of the establishment. We may suggest, in passing, that it would heighten the illusions of the place and give it a charm the more were its proprietor to arrange a system of pulleys by which cages of cooing turtle doves might be run up among the foliage. It is a literal country in the city, girt in by stone and lime and large-laden river, a place where those associations have found refuge that have fled before the inexorable march of enterprising builders and the progress of house property. It inherits the traditions of the Folly, Ranelagh, and Vauxhall, and we doubt not its sombre glades are haunted in troops by the ghosts of long-forgotten maskers. But Cremorne shows in other aspects than the sentimental. If it does not profess, like its eastern rival of Rosherville, to be the place *par excellence* to spend a happy day, it certainly offers all the appliances for "making a night of it." It can boast its several sets of clients, who indulge severally and successively in teas, dinners, suppers. We do not profess to know at what hour the teapot begins to circulate, but assuredly the festivities go on to the small hours of the morning. It appeals to the British taste by a judicious blending of the substantial with the romantic. Few things are more interesting in their way than the study of the habits of different peoples as indicated in the character of their recreations. With Scandinavians, Teutons and nations, like ourselves, strongly dashed with Saxon blood, eating and strong drinking are the great features of holiday making. Germans are men of large appetite, as no one can doubt who has watched their performances at the middday meal; but when they set deliberately about pleasure, they give drinking decided preference. On gala days in the Thiergarten or the Prater sausages and sauerkraut, and trifles of the sort, are made subsidiary to the great beakers of beer they drain as worthy descendants of the heroes who saw their Valhalla in a beer cellar with bottomless horns. In Paris *café* is the *chantants* offer you little but teas and chocolate, and beverages generally, while at the Château des Fleurs or Mabille the style and price of the comestibles bind habitués of moderate means over to temperance. They are arranged purely with an eye to artistic effect, as open air concerts, theatres, and ball rooms—where chansons unmistakably ambiguous, dramas worse than illegitimate, and dancing much more than unembarrassed are the staples of the entertainment. Further to the south, on Spanish alamedas and Italian plazas, you may feast the eyes on gracefully-draped figures, and the soul on the lightest of music, but the body must refresh itself in Barmecide fashion. Now, most Englishmen are like in that to Partridge. They "don't like at all object to a drop of something when it's good, but they "likes eating best." Accordingly, the enterprising owner of Cremorne mounts his kitchen by the side of his stage and within earshot of his orchestra. He offers a solid dinner before providing you with lighter entertainments by way of dessert. We know by associations that naturally attach themselves to Cremorne. The lateness of the hours lends itself to scandal. The tone of its society is supposed to be something more easy than that of Belgravian drawing-rooms, although it has been patronized in its time by the most unimpeachable of Belgravian mothers. It is believed that English *mots gus* melts there faster than elsewhere; it is considered indifferent style to stand on formal introductions; and in short to anchorites generally its amusement change to shapes of palpable horror, seen through the haze of suspicion that broods over the place. We should recommend the anchorite to go and disillusion himself by daylight. He may go in safety to his reputation, for he is very unlikely to stumble upon friends. He may go in safety to his constitution and with slight peril to his purse, for he will get a very decent dinner at very reasonable rates. Neither purse nor constitution will be bled as they generally are in such schools of life, where adulterated gooseberry juice fetches half as much again as Veuve Clicquot. He will see a good deal of tinsel and tawdriness, realize something of the rehearsal of a stage banquet by daylight—albeit the viands are substantial instead of sham, and he may get a glimpse at the demi-monde in disabille and its native unattractiveness. It is a trial to both to stumble on the stage scenery by daylight that looks so bright and beautiful by the blaze of the footlights.

It must be confessed the Thames from Hungerford to Chelsea Pier is about the tamest bit of river scenery in Europe. After you pass the splendid ruins of the New Houses of Parliament at Westminster and the comparatively modern looking Palace of the Archbishops at Lambeth, the eye wanders drearily over coal wharves and lime wharves, among dismal chimneys of gasworks, and waterworks, until driven inwards in despair by the dismal Dutch scenery of Battersea Park. Turner himself could have made nothing of it all, unless he had begun by hiding the business in a fog and leaving everything to the imagination. Thus, artistically speaking, the river approach to Cremorne is to be recommended, because it precludes all possibility of your being disappointed with the gardens. You pass the gate, and leaving sentiment and shade to the right, follow the broad path that leads to the centre of attractions. For the moment the orchestra is deserted, with the dancing-boards below. The first thing you are struck with is the number of brilliant Austrian and Prussian uniforms sauntering round the gravel. You are inclined to fancy you have come in for an international fête offered by the Free Guards to German general officers. On second looks, however, that can hardly be the case. The English service is represented, it is true, and some of its members are in familiar confab with the distinguished foreigners. But its representatives are mainly non-commissioned officers and privates of the Household Brigade, several of whom are unbending with unbuttoned tunics and jackets, over tea and periwinkles in ladies' society in the side arbours. It turns out that the gorgeous blue, and the white with its scarlet facings, are the uniforms of the band, off duty for the moment, spending the serious work of the evening. With the same eye to effect, the exoteric waiters blaze in tight-fitting crimson, a colour exceedingly becoming to complexions somewhat tried by abnormal hours. In the daylight they look something like a troop of Zamiels burst out in costume from behind the neighbouring scenery, but later they gain brilliancy in the lustre of the gas lamps, and the effects of these flashes of sheet lightning playing among the light clouds of summer muslin must add in no small measure to the brilliancy of the *coup d'œil*. At present they are merely taking a preliminary canter round the tea-tables, preparatory to the fearful and sustained rush of the evening, and we should fancy it was more a labour of duty than of profit. At least the gallant soldiers who sit picking periwinkles *en tete-a-tete* have rather the air of being the pensioners of their fair charges. It was a disappointment to discover that these arts were reserved for tea-drinkers, as those in the *rez de chaussée* for supper eaters. We had looked forward to dining in the heart of Vanity Fair, with all the delights of the place and the humours of its patrons paraded before our eyes. As it was, we were ushered into a dining room where the view was limited by iron gates and a new-built wall, and except for the chromatic tints on the frieze of a shingle theatre, you might as well have disposed of your repast in the courtyards of the neighbouring Pentonville. In one way, indeed, it keeps up its specially rural character, and becomes a picnic in the sense of a scramble. If the landlord dispenses his waiters in military fashion as he dresses his band, he would spare the lungs and temper of his customers. When once they are served, they have no reason to complain; the Médoc is honest, and the other wines are at figures much below chronic English hotel prices. It was more difficult to tell on what principle the list was arranged, and, if we remember aright, Scharfberger ranked on a par with the highest vintages of the Rhine. The company was less numerous and more select than it would have been, doubtless, had we dined *al fresco*. There was more than one specimen of the corpulent lady you always see at such places, whose meagre husbands seems worn to skin and wrinkles by the exertion of feeding and fetching for his mate; who sets her plump chin free from the bonnet-strings with an ineffable sigh of relief, who strips systematically for her work, throwing off the silk jacket that sits so gracelessly tight to her portly form; who devours the chicken wings and three-fourths of the asparagus; who is so curious in sweets and the liquors that follow them, and raises her eyes to heaven between the sips of her sweet champagne like a dorking drinking. There were the respectable gentlemen from the country come to see life, treading with intense satisfaction on the very border of the disreputable, and biting with keen appetites into half-forbidden fruit. There was the customary contingent of resident foreigners, without clubs and with plenty of money, who, next to the most fastidious and munificent patrons of restaurants. There were youths from Aldershot or Chatham, who rode Macgregor and the Camel most mercilessly for the coming Derby, winning on their choice in the commonest of canters, and would doubtless have a very long shilling's worth of it before they left the place. But there was nothing at which purity need have cast down its eyes, or prudery turned up its nose. By the time dinner was over the music was in flow, and the dancing-place dotted here and there by belated tea parties and the earliest arrivals for ball and supper. We do not say purity might not have done wisely in withdrawing from the dining-room and the gardens by a back door if it shrank sensitively from the evil eye and the evil touch. But frequenters of the Mabille and the Rue Cadet would have felt oppressed by the brooding sense of decorum, and Parisians generally would have been inclined to pronounce the dancing as unimpassioned as an English Sunday. But the tide of life was setting towards the theatre. Men were streaming head foremost out of side windows before the bear who was carrying off the beauty, whose hand, and £50,000 to boot, were being offered for a rescue by her distracted parent. The hermit was deserted in his mid-day solitude, and the all-knowing seer sat brooding over the secrets of futurity and its possible sixpences. The last lights of evening were fading from the castles and shattered temples crowning the wooden Apennines that bounded the horizon to the left, and coloured lamps began to twinkle here and there in the verdant alcoves in the foreground, as, having eaten our dinner we came for, we tore ourselves away from the seductions of the garden of delights.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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